The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 131 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th "	*India ..	8700	...	...
20th "	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th "	*Arabia ..	8000	...	...
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th "	China ..	8000	...	...
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	...	...
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	...	...
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinohe	6189	28th May	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th	10th "
Colombo Maru	N Kawanshima	4709	12th June	22nd "
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd "	3rd July
KamakuraMaru	T. Hori	6126	28th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murasumi	4065	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a baulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo....B	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris .....A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles....A & C	8,800‡	....	25th July.
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Distination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	26th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur ..	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	4th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9239	10th Oc ...	18th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6975	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	800
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particualrs apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes. Forbes. Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Umvolosi"	4,500	20th July 1914.
S.S. "Umona"*	5,500	10th August 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 4th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 5th June *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about
*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 ... Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA .....5206 „ 25th „
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 „ 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ... „ 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

3rd June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Mass Ilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th, June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Mesalba	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R,	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK depcsits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL "STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to d monstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRESSWORK
THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (on the latest methods). Permanent fillings and gold crowns Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)
Late Dr. Chas. Boyes.

WANTED.

WANTED Lady Companions TEACHER and TYPISTS. Salary Rs. 30 to 60. Apply to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2794

WANTED a Smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

WANTED ENERGETIC CANVASSERS, either sex, on liberal commission. English and vernacular colloquy essential. Quick selling lines. Apply "INTERLOCKING BUREAU," 20, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay. 2795

WANTED—FOR CRIPPLE a light wheelabout chair for the house, the wheels to be of the Bicycle type and rubber tyred. The Cripple to propels the chair by means of the tyred wheels at his side. Apply to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2783

WANTED for the Municipal Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, a qualified female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hindu or Mohammedan. Salary Rs. 80 p. m. with free quarters, to well qualified candidate. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Dehra Ismail Khan. 2059

WANTED—For the Khaisa College, Amritsar, a Professor with the degree of Master or Arts in English, and can teach History or or Arts in English, and can teach History or Economics as another subject, or an M.A. in History, who can also take classes in Economics. Pay according to qualifications.—Applications with copies of testimonials to reach The HONORARY SECRETARY. 2060

WANTED a temporary OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem for preparing survey plans, sections, working drawings, estimates, quant ties and specification for paving and sewering back drainage spaces, and for supervising the work while in progress and measuring up same.

Only those who have had considerable experience in the actual construction of Portland Cement Concrete paving works and the laying of C. I. sewers and construction of man-holes and lamp-holes need apply.

The successful candidate will be on probation for six months and if found efficient in the works required of him his services may be retained till completion of the work which is estimated to extend over five years.

Applications with copies of recent testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 24th June, 1914.

L. P. MARSHALL.
M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E., &c.,
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.
Rangoon, dated 21st May, 1914. 2062

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
A/E6.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST as a temporary hand. Apply with certificates and terms to THE DISTRICT JUDGE, Ahmedabad. 2062

WANTED a FIRST ASSISTANT (Graduate) for the Sirdar Dastur High School, Poona. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to HON. SECRETARY. 2061

WANTED—A lady music teacher. Must be prepared to prepare candidates for the Higher Local examination of the Trinity College of Music. Address, PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 2063

WANTED a COTTON INVOICE CLERK. Parsi or Portuguese preferred. One rapid in calculation and having previous experience need only apply in own handwriting, with testimonials. Salary Rs. 30 to 35. Apply to Box No. 631, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2776

WANTED an ex-Military N. C. O. of good character, for the post of European Warder.

Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, with free house.

Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL JAIL, Lahore. 2065

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

WANTED.—A competent, energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p. m. Applications with testimonials of past services will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2052 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED for the 17th Cavalry Mess—A first class cook with experience in good Messes. Only Goanese or Mugs should apply, as Mohamadan Khansamahs are not wanted. Pay Rs. 45 monthly, including wages of mate.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. which will not be returned. They should be addressed to the MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Cavalry, Allahabad. 2064

WANTED AN ENGINE DRIVER for Somaliland Wireless Telegraph Stations, able to run a 5 H.P. Gardner oil engine, a 15 H.P. High Speed, 3 cylinder Gardner oil engine, and also to attend to two small dynamos, for terms apply to Messrs. CAWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,

Agents, Somaliland Protectorate,
23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2767

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a temporary Professor in the Provincial Educational Service, competent to teach English and Logic, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonial (not to be returned) should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 15th June 1914. 2060

WANTED.—A senior certificated or L. T. for the M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh. Salary Rs. 60 p. m.

The candidate must have fair knowledge of Arabic.

Also wanted a B. A. Sc., or Junior certificated to teach Geography to the Lower Classes. Salary Rs. 40. p. m.

Mohamedan and experienced candidates will be preferred.

Applications should reach the HEAD MASTER, M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, by June 30th 1914. 2051

KALA BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—WANTED WEAVING MASTER for the Textile School of Kala Bhavan Banda. The appointment will be at present for six months only. The post is graded from 65 to 125 Rupees per month. Apply before 8th June to the undersigned stating qualifications and salary required in case this is higher than the minimum of the post.

(Sd.) C. H. VORA,
Principal, Kala Bhavan.
Banda, 29th May, 1914. 2777

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D. Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June 1914—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,
State Engineer, Sikkim.
Gantok: 22nd May 1914. 2066

WANTED.—SCHOOL MISTRESSES possessing certificates as trained teachers, as follows:—

PAREL PRIMARY SCHOOL.—HEAD MISTRESS with Kindergarten training and knowledge of music. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. house allowance.

IGATPURI (HILL STATION) and JHANSI MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, able to teach piano also. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. allowance until free quarters are available.

Apply with copies of certificates, full statement of qualifications, particulars of religious denomination and, if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway, reference as to character, to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED FLAT or HALF FLAT Modern arrangements in good locality by European Couple. Reply to "R.E.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2800.

WANTED Board, Residence with European Family by two English Bachelors. Rooms facing west, near sea preferably on top floor. Bathroom Electric Light and Fans. Quote lowest inclusive terms. Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2799.

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2798

WANTED LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for Deoghad Baria State Hospital. Salary Rs. 60 to 75, or a trained MIDWIFE. Salary Rs. 50 to 55 Apply to the following with testimonials.

J. J. MUNSIFF,
Chief Medical Officer,
Deoghad Baria State.
2061 Rewakhantha Agency.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for employment at the Plague Inspection Post at Tara Devi near Simla. The candidate selected will be given a consolidated salary up to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications and free quarters. Applications stating qualifications and age, with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned up to the 15th June, 1914.

Applications are also invited from FEMALE COMPOUNDERS for employment at Tara Devi. The candidates should state their qualifications, etc., and the pay they would acept.

C. J. BAMBER, Colonel, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
2063 Punjab.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; Rs. 6 per dozen. Oranges, apples, sweet limes peaches, lichies, figs, chikoos etc. at market price. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302

CLEARANCE SALE in Motor Bicycle Tyres at the following reduced net prices:—

Size	Heavy Plain	Steel Studded	Rubber Studded.
26 by 2	12 12 0	21 12 0	20 8 0
26 by 2½	14 4 0	23 0 0	21 8 0
28 by 2½	16 0 0	23 12 0	22 0 0

Apply P. O. Box No. 125, Bombay. 2688

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2512 **Bombay.**

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home.—Chestnut Aust: Gelding, "CAVALIER," 15.2 9 years. Believed sound. Trained Cavalry Charger. Perfect month and paces. Jumps well, and should make high class hunter or pigsticker. Rs. 1,200 or offers.

Smart BUGGY, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order, with set brown English Harness. Rs. 550.

Gents BICYCLE, "Sparkbrook," 3 speed 29in. frame, built to order for tall rider. Rs. 100.

Apply to LT.-COLONEL G. ELSMIE, XXth Deccan Horse, Bolarum. 2060

TO BE LET.

AVAILABLE with board a large room with bathroom attached situated at Middle Colaba, suitable for married couple. Apply to Box No. 638, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2797

TO LET fully FURNISHED FLAT (cutlery and crockery) consisting of Dining and Drawing room, 4 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, and servants quarters, garden from July 1914. Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

BUNGALOWS COTTAGES and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsena Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
2592 Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH General Meeting of Shareholders and 2nd Annual Meeting of policyholders of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society Limited, Gujranwala will take place on Sunday the 7th June, 1914.

to adopt the balance sheet for 1913-14.
to elect Directors.
to elect Directors from the policyholders as as per clause 24 of the Prospectus.
t: Appoint Auditors for 1914-15 and
to declare Dividend, etc.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Socite will remain closed for this period. 2685

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. JINSEN MARU having arrived on the 31st ultimo from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to Survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WANTED.

FOR THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT'S BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT, BURMA.

1. A thoroughly qualified ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem to fill a permanent appointment. Must be a good draftsman, reliable constructionist, and fully competent to make detailed designs from sketches.

2 A first grade DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 150—6—180 per mensem to fill a permanent appointment. Must have had previous experience in some qualified Architect's Office, and be conversant with architectural details.

All applicants should, in the first instance, apply by letter only, stating age, qualifications, etc., and should also state ability to submit, when required, drawings of their own architectural work. No drawings will be returned if sent before requisition for same is made.

Successful candidates will be on probation for six months. Those not already in Government Service will be required to produce a satisfactory age and health certificate from a Civil Surgeon.

Applications will be received up to the 30th June, 1914, and should be addressed to the Undersigned.

H. SETON MORRIS,
Consulting Architect to the
Government of Burma,
Public Works Department,
2061 Rangoon.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep,	7.50
20.37 „	Muttra	„	8.45
23.20 „	Delhi	„	6. 0
5.49 „	Bhatinda	„	23.43
7.21 „	Ferozepore Cantt:	„	22. 9
8.56 „	Lahore Cant: West	„	20.32
11.17 „	Wazirabad	„	17.50
13.30 „	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	„	15.51
12.49 „	Jhelum	„	16.13
15.50 „	Rawalpindi	„	13.32
19.10 „	Nowshera	„	9.47
0.13 „	Peshawar Cantt:	„	6.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 „	Delhi	„	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 „	Saharanpur	„	23. 5

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manag

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients MUNSHI MAHOMED HASAN MUCKBA, MUNSHI MAHOMED ALI TOONKEKER, BUDROODIN ABDULLA KOOR, MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL HAFIZ, ABDUL KADIR SHAIK BHICAN, HAJI IBRAHIM JITEKER, GULAM MAHOMED MALIK, ABDUL GAFOOR ALLAM KHAN, MOWLVI MAHOMED YOONUS HAINDARE, MAHOMED ALI KURAISHI and NAKHODA SHAHABOODIN GHATTAY, all of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan inhabitants, the Directors of Juma Musjid of Bombay, have contracted to purchase from Mr. ABDUL REHMAN BIN MOWLVI ABDUL CADER JITEKER also of Bombay Kokni Mahomedan inhabitant, the premises hereunder mentioned viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nishanpada Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (New Survey No. 3127) containing by admeasurement 915 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2899 and Street Nos. 64-80 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Ratansey Nanji, on or towards the South by a private passage known as Nishanpada Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the said Nishanpada Road and on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by a private passage.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof or having any claim in respect thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to them or any of them.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1914.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
2788 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. ABU BUCKER ABD RAHIMAN and NOOR MAHOMED BEG MAHOMED have contracted to sell free from incumbrances to our clients the undermentioned property held under a lease dated the 6th day of August 1896, together with the mill buildings, engine-house, boiler-house, water tank and all other buildings and erections thereon and the boiler-engine fixed machinery plant and apparatus appertaining thereto known as the "Noor Mills."

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same shall be regarded as null and void and considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Leasehold land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17,134 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 64-47-225-50-52-65-78-197 and 16 and New Nos. 11949-12842-2B 11935 and 2B/12792 and New Survey Nos. 1/1935 and 4/1936 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 3457, Street No. 921 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haroon Mahomed, on or towards the South partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Hoosangji Hormasji Kharas and Goculdas Curramsey and Bhai Ramchandra, on or towards the West by the Tank belonging to the Dhun Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the East by a public passage.

Bombay, dated this 2nd day of June, 1914.

AMIN & DESAI,
2802 Attorneys for the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND SALE ON SUNDAY.

VALUABLE LUXURY FOR THE RICH.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS CROCKERY OF ENGLISH AND AUSTRIAN MAKE, SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, VERY RICH GLASSWARE, SUCH AS GLASS TRAYS, DISHES, BRACKETS, MIRROR WALL SHELVES, HANGING GLASS ALMYRAHS. INKSTANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, MIRRORS, CHILDREN PERAMBULATORS, GOCARTS, MOTORS, BICYCLES TRICYCLES TOO NUMEROUS TO DETAIL.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Mr. G. A. Kothari, Manager, D'LAL and Co., is instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, No. 201, in the Old Coats Godown of Messrs. E. Daffern and Co., opposite to John Roberts and Co., Ltd., under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Chief Agent of Messrs. E. Daffern and Co.

One Fresh consignment received from Europe consisting of Crokeryware such as Butter pots, sugar pots salt sets, pickle jars, Jam bottles, cruet stands and many other fancy articles.

On account and at the risk of Ali Mohmed Shariff (Shaikh Memon Street) Bombay.

3 cases marked Marrott 203, consisting of childrens perambulators, Gocarts, Bicycles, Tri-cycles, Motors, etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of Meherally Abdullah, Shaikh Memon Street.

Crockeryware suuh as Dinner Sets Breakfast sets, Tea sets, Plates, Dishes etc., etc.

By the office concerned.

2 cases of Fancy household decorations such as Trays. Waiters, Brackets, Mantlepieces wall brackets, Fancy Inkstands, Looking glasses, nirrors and muneous fancy articles for the purpose of presents.

The above will be on view from Friday the 5th instant.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. Articles will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

Lots will be sold to the highest bidder without any reserve.

D'LAL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Aucion, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.).

1 handsome strong square fronted rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brougham by Windover & Co. in very good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesrons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES
In Conjunction with
BANDMANN RICKARD'S
TIVOLI THEATR CIRCUIT
CROWDED NIGHTLY
6-30 To-Night 10

Stars *** Stars *** Stars *** Stars ***

THE GRAUS BROS.
Kings of the Pole
An act you must not Miss
MARIE QUINTRELL
Queen of Songs
A refined and ideal singer of good class music
SELMA BRAATZ
An extraordinary Juggling Turn
Exclusive pictures
MIRROR OF DEATH
The Show for a good Evening's
AMUSEMENT
Prices of Admission
1st Show:—Boxes, Rs. 10., Stalls 2, and 1, Circle 1, Back Seats As 8, 6 and 4
2nd Show:—Boxes Rs. 15., Stalls 3 and 2, Dress Circle 2 and 1, Back Seats as usual.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

There will be no 10 o'clock Performance on Saturdays until further notice and instead there will be
A MATINEE
at 4-30.
The Usual Performance at 6-30.
Every Sunday the First Performance commences at 7 P. M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Seven Nights only
Commencing ***Saturday, June 6th***
Return Visit of the
HOWITT PHILLIPS
COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.
June 6 & 8 Saturday & Monday.
The Great Princess Theatre London Drama
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
June 9 & 10 Tuesday & Wednesday.
The Brilliant Sporting Play.
"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS'
June 11th, Thursday.
By Desire
"NOBODYS DAUGHTER"
June 12th, Friday.
The Great American Drama.
"THE BARRIER"
June 13th, Saturday.
The Famous Drama.
"ALONE IN LONDON"
BY ROBERT BUCHANAN
Price Rs. **5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.**
Plan Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR.
MARCEL AND BELL.
DAN CLIFFORD
MISS HAPPY CARTON
"PROTEA" AND
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
Part VII.

THE BIGGEST THUNDER OF THE WEEK AND WHAT IS IT?
PROTEA! PROTEA!!
PART SECOND
Dealing With
The Secret of a Gold Mine and the Miserable Fate of A Sinful Count.
At The
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
IN FOUR ACTS
4,500 feet
Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1268.

TO YOU
From May 20th to June 3rd
are the very last days that
ALASTOR
may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All readings strictly confidential.
Terms to suit all classes.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A FILM THAT IS THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

PROTEA

AND THE

INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.

THE SECOND SERIES

Of this Great Lady Detective's Startling Adventures.

4,320 Feet—Four Parts.

"Protea" is a woman, but such a woman as we have not before seen in pictures. She is unique, charming, daring, resourceful and bewildering. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment.

ONE LONG SUCCESSION OF THRILLS.

This Second Part is even more thrilling than the first. Don't miss it!

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TELEPHONE (Charni Road) No. 2020.

TO-NIGHT and during the WEEK till FRIDAY 5th.

4,320 Feet. **PROTEA II.** **4 Parts.**

ALSO CALLED

PROTEA AND THE INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.

Positively one of the most sensational Melodramas ever produced for the screen. It has an atmosphere of mystery that will please. It features PROTEA, the Magnificent and Well-Beloved, the most Daring and Accomplished of Film Actresses, in the leading role of a DETECTIVE.

The Wonder and Variety of this Film's amazing incidents are indescribable.

Its Change of Scene and Diversity of its elaborate mechanical effects are infinite. In whole this Film is a Marvel of Marvels.

1½ HOUR'S SHOW:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10–15. and 10-30 to 12.

PRIZE MATINEES:—Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30.

EXTRA SHOWS:—Saturday & Sunday 12-15 to 1-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE. The last Section of "WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY" containing 6 parts (parts 7,8,9,10,11&12) will be commenced showing from next Saturday 6th

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

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	Rs. a.
Todd's Rajasthan. 2 vols ..	— 7 8
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	7 14
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At annas **12** per volume.

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Detailed Lists on Application.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. **1** per tin of **32** Pills.

A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,

AND

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

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THE FIRST BOOK OF ITS KIND IN INDIA!

400 SOLD IN ONE MONTH!

Contains over 3,000 smart catch-phrases, meaty mottoes, headings, etc. suitable for *any* business. Saves half the time of writing advertisements. Indispensable to every Merchant, Manufacturer and Advertising Man. Send for a copy to-day.

You need it!

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BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY,

PICKET ROAD, BOMBAY.

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REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS

OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.

Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Night temperature is in excess in the south-western and the sub-montane districts; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme north but in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Thunderstorms have given local rain in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.17". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and moderately clouded in east Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Central India West and south Gujarat; Indore has 0.12" and Deesa 1.00". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Amraoti and normal or in excess elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay record s0.13" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Thunder or duststorms have given light local rain in Central India West and Gujarat and east Rajputana. Light local rain has fallen also in the north Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan. In the south of the Peninsula moderate rain is reported from Cochin and Negapatam.

Local rain is likely in Malabar. Some dust or thunderstorms may occure in east Rajputana, the east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

G. W. TALBOT,
Bombay, and June 1914. Meteorologist, Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd of June 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	71	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	100.9	86.6	71	..	..	..
Jask	95.0	81.0	79	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	96.7	85.4	71	..	..	—0.03
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.3	86.3	47	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	112.1	79.0	37	..	..	—0.06
Lahore	109.6	83.0	35	..	..	—0.02
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	104.7	81.5	53	..	..	..
Delhi	101.2	81.8	51	..	0.12	—0.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.9	87.2	54	..	0.00	0.06
Mainpuri	103.6	83.8	56	..	0.00	0.00
Jhansi	106.2	84.6	44	..	0.00	0.00
Cawnpore	98.6	77.7	71	..	0.00	—0.05
Allahabad	102.2	82.2	56	..	0.00	0.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	112.1	88.8	60	..	0.00	..
Karachi	92.0	82.1	74	..	0.00	0.00
Ajmer	103.8	78.3	60	0.05	0.05	0.01
Jalpore	105.2	79.0	59	0.17	0.17	—0.08
Kotah	107.6	85.6	44	..	0.00	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						—0.10
Bhuj	97.3	79.7	77	..	0.00	..
Dwarka	90.8	81.8	79	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	89.0	81.8	76	..	0.00	—0.03
Rajkot	97.8	76.4	71	..	0.30	0.00
Bhavnagar	92.2	76.2	71	0.09	0.72	0.30
Surat	99.9	82.2	71	..	0.00	0.73
Ahmedabad	98.5	78.8	76	..	0.12	0.00
Deesa	102.6	82.4	66	1.00	0.01	0.12
Neemuch	102.7	80.0	52	..	0.00	1.01
Indore	101.4	77.6	70	0.12	0.12	0.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						0.04
Jubbulpore	101.7	81.5	60	..	0.00	0.00
Sangor	103.8	79.2	35	..	0.00	0.00
Hoshangabad	107.5	83.2	45	..	0.19	0.15
Khandwa	107.0	81.3	65	0.05	0.05	0.02
Akola	108.6	82.6	55	..	0.00	—0.15
Amraoti	107.7	83.7	50	..	0.00	—0.18
Nagpur	106.3	82.7	38	0.01	0.01	—0.28
Chanda	107.5	80.4	55	..	0.00	—0.13
Raipur	102.2	79.6	61	..	0.00	—0.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.3	82.9	78	0.13	0.13	—0.23
Ratnagiri	90.9	82.9	72	..	0.00	—0.95
Mormugao	91.4	82.7	76	..	0.00	—1.10
Karwar	90.7	82.4	74	..	0.00	—1.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	76.1	60	0.10	0.10	—0.00
Ahmednagar	99.5	74.8	56	..	0.00	—0.19
Poona	97.6	74.9	71	..	0.00	—0.26
Sholapur	104.3	77.3	51	..	0.00	—0.22
Bijapur	102.5	75.4	60	..	0.00	—0.25
Belgaum	94.9	69.5	77	..	0.00	—0.39
Aurangabad	100.2	75.7	60	..	0.00	—0.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	109.5	85.7	47	..	0.00	—0.06
Hyderabad	105.3	83.1	62	..	0.00	—0.18
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.1	70.4	72	..	0.06	—1.36
Calicut	89.3	80.1	79	..	0.08	—1.03
Cochin	90.5	74.6	86	0.64	0.75	—0.66
Colombo	87.4	76.9	84	0.42	0.50	—0.18
DEAD (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	112.2	84.5	55	..	0.00	—0.17
Bellary	104.0	77.7	52	..	0.00	—0.16
Cuddapah	110.0	85.0	40	..	0.00	—0.21
Madras	96.6	69.8	56	..	0.00	—0.12
Bangalore	97.4	76.2	65	..	0.00	—0.38
Coimbatore	105.9	75.3	51	..	0.00	—0.10
Trichinopoly	105.5	75.9	68	0.30	0.30	—0.12
Negapatam						0.22

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd June was 29.975 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.762
Temperature of Air	..degrees	87.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	80.0
Dew Point	.. ..	77.4
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counting = 10)		4.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	93.3
Minimum do do	.. ..	83.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnigh		WSW,W.
Movement of Wind do ..	..miles	147
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..Inches.	0.13
To al fall during month ..	.. ..	0.13
Do. do. year ..	.. ..	0.28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st June		0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time: depth of water is Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Mo.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in
Tu	2	m 5 23	28 3	2	m 1 0	19 3
W	3	m 5 38 a	24 8	3	m 0 23	18 8
		n. 9 39	20 4		1 23	19 9
Th		6 39 a	25 2			
		a. 7 54	28 4	4	m 20	17 2
		7 41 a	26 1		41 a	19 10
F		m 9 3	27 2	5	m 2 18	16 1
		8 42	26 6		2 48 a	19 9
S		m 10 1	28 3	6	m 3 8	15 2
		9 28 a	26 8		3 47 a	19 6
S		m 10 53	29 1	7	m 3 51	14 5
		10 21 a	26 10		4 42 a	19 2
M		n 11 41	29 8	8	m 4 38	14 1
		11 22	26 10		5 35 a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 2 (Tuesday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 12m.
,, 3 (Wednesday)	..	6h. 2m.	.. 7h 10m.
,, 4 (Thursday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 1 m.
,, 5 (Friday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 14m.4
,, 6 (Saturday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 14m.
,, 7 (Sunday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 14m.1
,, 8 (Monday)	..	6h. 1m.	.. 7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 38-0m p.m.; Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 48-3m p.m.; Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 48-3m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

CAREER OF CRIME OF AN ARMY COACH.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A DARTMOOR "DOUBLE."

A well-educated man, described as an Army coach, who was said to have masqueraded as an Army officer and an Oxford graduate, and against whom many convictions for fraud were proved, was sent to penal servitude for four years at Middlesex Sessions on May 11th for robbery, writes the "Daily News."

The man's name was Roderick Rennie, and in March he called at two houses in Highgate, telling the servants that he was a fire insurance agent, come by appointment with their mistresses to make an inventory of the valuables. In both cases he was allowed to go over the house, and when he left the jewellery was missed.

Rennie's defence was that he was not near Highgate on the day of the robbery He also told a remarkable story of a double. A convict whom he knew at Dartmoor, he said, bore such a striking resemblance to himself that they were taken for brothers. "He certainly had a grudge against me," said Rennie.

A MAN OF GOOD FAMILY.

Accused, a man of good family, has had a remarkable career of crime. He was said to have been sent to two terms of penal servitude for forgery and fraud, and had also been found guilty of perpetrating a long series of frauds by running a scholastic agency and obtaining money from various school proprietors under the pretence of supplying pupils.

He had held scholastic appointments in Surrey, Great Yarmouth, York, and Bodmin, had obtained possession of Holloway College by representing himself as an Oxford M.A., and succeeded in swindling the proprietors of £200.

STORIES OF SPION KOP.

To the students he was said to have given glowing accounts of what he witnessed at Spion Kop, though, as a matter of fact, he had never been to South Africa, and certainly did not see service in the Boer War. "Many friends to whom he used to recite these exploits were moved to tears."

At Brighton he masqueraded as "Capt. W. G. Rennie, late 7th Dragoon Guards," then he came to London as "Capt. Reneie, 19th Hussars, 7th Dragoons, and 3rd Dragoons," and ran up so many bills in the West End that when the real Capt. Rennie returned from abroad he was inundated by bills of which he had absolutely no cognisance.

As stated, accused was sent to penal servitude for four years.

DICKENS'S PERSONALITY.

Mr. W. H. Helm gave a lecture recital on Dickens and his novels at the Grafton Gallery on May 12. Mr: Helm intermingled recitations of dialogue typical of Dickens's work with reminiscences of Dickens's personality and methods of work. The lecture was accompanied by lantern slides of Cruickshank's illustrations. Mr. Helm showed an admirable range, both of feeling and of voice, and identified himself fully with the various characters portrayed. He was specially successful with his representation of Sam Weller in the Pickwick trial. Weller, he pointed out, made the fortune of Dickens. After Weller had been introduced the sale of "Pickwick Papers" went up from hundreds to thousands, and from that time Dickens never looked back. Dickens' personal habits and tastes were peculiar to himself. He would write till lunch time and would be content with a thousand to fifteen hundred words daily. He loved the bustle of a great city, and would spend hours roaming the streets picking up hints for his work. The recurrence of sensational incidents in his tales at regular intervals was to be attributed to the fact that he wrote for monthly periodicals, and liked to end his instalments with something exciting to whet the appetite of the reader. He was an admirable amateur actor, and early in his career might have gone on the stage but for a cold which prevented him from keeping an appointment with a celebrated manager of the day. A clever study of Mrs. Gamp and Betsy Prig, and of Old Peggotty and Little Emily concluded the lecture.

THEORIES OF EVOLUTION

PROFESSOR BATESON'S CONCLUSIONS

In delivering on May 12 the last of the series of lectures he has been giving at the Royal Institution on "The Present State of Evolutionary Theory," Professor W. Bateson summed up the conclusions that he thought could be drawn from the results that he has been describing, says the "Morning Post." Broadly, it might be held that variation was very often a discontinuous process, and that races arose by the development of one form from another, the change taking place generally, if not invariably, by the loss of factors. While the change must take place in the germinal tissue there was no knowledge as to how it occurred, nor was there sufficient evidence to show whether Linnaeus' species were or were not really species.

SOME CORRECTIONS.

Darwin, Professor Bateson pointed out at the outset, had first made the conception of evolution possible by the way in which he emphasised the importance of variation, but on applying critical methods the whole basis of the argument broke down. The older doctrines of heredity were founded on microscopic investigations, and great hopes had been entertained that by means of the microscope a great deal would be learnt about the mechanism of heredity. All had now been seen that could be expected to be seen by the microscope and, though a great deal of knowledge had been gained, from the standpoint of the problem of inheritance the results were disappointing, very little having been done to solve the problem of how particular characters were transmitted. The knowledge gained elsewhere appeared to be negativing the conclusions that it had seemed likely would come out of the minute study of the tissues. Despite views that had been expressed in America there was good reason to believe that the chromosomes were not necessarily the essential factors of which characters were transmitted. The essence of Mendel's teaching was that definite factors were responsible for the inheritance of the various characters, and his own impression was that the distribution of characters among the germ cells was not peculiar to inheritance, but that the phenomenon, as there seen, was a special case of the patchwork formation that was known to occur in many plants and some animals. With the increase in knowledge everything seemed to be pointing more and more that way. In some instances Mendelian rules were followed with extraordinary numerical accuracy, and when this did not occur it was probably due to the fact that in the phenomena considered the segregation took place very early. If only the stock pedigrees had been drawn by breeders from ancestor down to descendants instead of backwards from descendant to ancestors, the Mendelian theory might have been discovered at almost any time.

ONE ASPECT OF NATURAL SELECTION ABANDONED.

It was necessary to give up the theory of natural selection as a means of explaining the evolution of special organs. Natural selection had to deal with the sum of the qualities making for success or failure, and it had to be recognised that evolution must be by the addition or subtraction of factors. The older idea that where a variable form was met with any one form could be derived from any other had had to be given up. The question had also to be asked as to whether there was such a thing as variation. Twenty years ago it would have been said that of course there was, but Professor Lotsy now argued that there was no such thing as variation, that the difference in species arose solely from crossing, and that it would require a special act of creation to make a species either acquire or lose a special factor. However the conditions were altered, nothing could either be added or taken out except by injury, and even in the case of alcohol it was difficult to show clear evidence of the children being affected. Nearly every critical investigation showed that the domestic animals were of mixed stocks, and it was easier to believe that they were derived from some ancestor of which all trace had been lost than as a result of variation. While he could not accept Professor Lotsy's view, it must be admitted that nothing was known of there being any variation by the addition of factors, but there was, he considered, evidence of factors being dropped out. Errors of division had also to be considered as a possible cause of variation, and he had never held that the Mendelian factor was necessarily indivisible. If the existence of only a hundred factors was assumed the number would be amply sufficient to account for the origin of all the known types of plants and animals, and, indeed, for a number far beyond what our minds could conceive. We should come to the conclusion that evolution had arrived by a process of unpacking, or, in other words, by the rejection of various factors from an original complex and a reshuffling of those that were left.

CHURCH AND THE AGE.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell delivered at the City Temple, on May 13, his presidential address at a meeting of Congregational Ministers' National Fraternal, his subject being "The Church and the Age." We lived in a time, he said, when by universal admission things were not outwardly as well with the Church of Christ as they used to be. Just now the Church as an organisation was not making much headway. On Peace Sunday he suggested from the pulpit that the Churches of Christ, on the initiative of the Pope, should combine to bring pressure to bear upon the Governments of nations with a view to a reduction of armaments and establish universal arbitration.

On visiting Rome recently a highly-placed ecclesiastic assured him that the suggestion, though highly desirable, was impracticable, the Church no longer possessing its former authority in the matter. Mr. Campbell thought the utterance singularly faithless, for no minister of Christ should use such language. It meant that the Church had not succeeded in Christianising the world, and that politics, commerce, and industry were in many respects anti-Christian. The social movement of the time did not accept the leadership of the Church.

Two suggestions to meet the wants of the Church in the present day were the establishment of a Free Church preaching order, without the cares of a pastoral charge, and a man with a pastoral gift to be allowed to employ it on a larger scale and with a freer hand than was now possible. Also suggested more effective grouping of Churches.

EMPIRE NATURALISATION.

REMOVAL OF ANOMALIES.

Mr. L. Harcourt moved on May 13, the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, says the "Daily Telegraph." He said the provisions of the measure had been agreed to by his Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Oversea Dominions. The situation in regard to naturialisation had been intolerable An alien naturalised in Australia became an alien again the moment he crossed to New Zealand. A man who had become a British subject in Cape Colony before the Union found himself a foreigner and an alien when he went to the Transvaal. An American who was naturalised in Canada was a Canadian if he went back to America, but he was an American if he came to Europe, and he was a Britisher nowhere.

This bill cured all that. It was important to note that it contained no interference with the legislative rights of the Dominions. It was, in fact, a bill for the Dominions' convenience, without compulsion. The qualyfying period for British naturalisation was five years in the United Kingdom, three years in Canada, two in Australia and South Africa, and need not exceed twenty-four hours in New Zealand. There were obvious objections to reducing the period in the United Kingdom, and it was not necessary to assimilate the time. An alien might become a Canadian subject after three years, and after two years more he might become an Imperial subject by the certificate of the Canadian Government. It was only necessary that he should reside during the last twelve months of that time in Canada. The five years qualifying period for British nationality under the bill might be made up anywhere within the British Empire, so long as the last twelve months were spent in the place in whica naturalisation was sought and granted. The new declaration would read that the applicant intended to reside in the British Empire.

In the Crown Colonies naturalisation would be affected by the Governor of the Colony, subject to his bill would not in any way derogate from the power of Dominion Governments to exclude persons of any nationality and of naturalisation, and, he believed, would be a complete and convenient code for use throughout the Empire. When it was passed they would have attained the much-desired declaration that a British subject anywhere was a British subject everywhere. (Cheers.)

UNIONIST APPROVAL.

Sir G. Parker (U. Gravesend) congratulated the Colonial Secretary and the Overseas Dominions on having produced a bill which he believed would stand the test of criticism. It was in a sense a bill of the Empire as a whole. For this country to have retained its own naturalisation laws unimpaired while giving complete British naturalisation to every citizen of the Overseas Dominions was a great achievement.

Mr. Clyn-Jones (R. Stepney) welcomed the increased facility which this bill would give to those who had been naturalised in one of our Colonies, and who had felt a great grievance that, in order to become British subjects, they had to go through the very trying ordeal of becoming a naturalised British Subject.

Mr. Macmaster (U. Chertsey) supported the bill.

MARRIED WOMAN QUESTION.

Mr. Dickinson (R. St. Pancras, N.) thought it would be a very disastrous thing if they found the door shut—as he believed it would be if this bill passed as it stood—to amendments regarding the position of married women. Why should a woman be forced to become a foreigner because she married a foreigner? (Hear, hear). He hoped the Colonial Secretary would be open to receive the amendments with respect to that question when the bill was in Committee.

Sir W. Anson (U., Oxford University) said that what struck him as the great and valuable feature of the bill was that it would make it possible to acquire British nationality throughout the Dominions under the same condition as here. (Cheers).

Mr. L. Harcourt promised that, between now and the Committee stage, he would consider whether he could meet the point raised by Mr. Dickinson. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was read a second time.

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FREE SAMPLE.

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KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies. Just try it to be convinced.

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TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI,
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 2nd			
S. S. Ambra	Antic	Fiume via Karachi	May 7
S. S. Dumbea	Mages	Noumea	April 29
S. S. Subadar	Crebbin	Calcutta	April 23
S. S. Silesia	Topins	Trieste	May 10

DEPARTURES.

June 2nd

S. S. Firenze	Merlo	Genoa etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Dumbea	Mages	Marseilles
S.S. Wachtfels	Huper	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Silverdale	McLeod	Genoa and Marseilles
S.S. Persia	Scampicchio	Trieste etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer	City of Benaras	for	Liverpool etc
"	Nicomedia	for	Dunkirk etc.
"	Subadar	for	Calcutta etc.

S. S. Ambra:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ambra, 3,440 tons, Captain T. Antic, arrived in harbour yesterday from Fiume via Karachi, which port she had left on May 7, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumbea:—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain M. Mages, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, which port she had left on April 29, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Subadar:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Subadar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 23, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

S. S. Silesia:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Silesia, 3,318 tons, Captain M. Topins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which port she had left on May 10, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Firenze:—The Rubattino Line steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain G. Merlo, sailed yesterday for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumbea:—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbea, 3,225 tons, Captain M. Mages, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wachtfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wachtfels, 3,627 tons, Captain Huper, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Silverdale:—The steamer Silverdale, 2,440 tons, Captain McLeod, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Persia:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain A. Scampicchio, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakrata arrived at Port Said on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Mashobra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mashobra sailed from Aden on the 1st of May.

S.S. Neuralia:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Neuralia left London on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 1st instant.

P. DOCK.

Tuesday, June 2nd 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Colenso	Braxton	J. F. & Co
A	Konig	Celtzan	A. S. & Co
B	Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co.
C & E	Schildturm	Stelnert	W. & A. G. & Co
D & E	Kandelfels	Otker	W. & A. G. & Co
H	Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
F	Clan Macleon	Williamson	J. F. & Co
G	Batavia	Tornel	Arab Steamer.
M	Quebra	Thomas	K. N. & Co
N	Assings	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
P	Baron Cowdor	Castle	W. & A. G. & Co
Q	Ananda Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K

V. DOCK.

	Massilia	Themson	W. & G. & Co
	Alavi —	Richardson	T.M. & Co
4	Netherly Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
5	Clan Chatton	Pitt	J. F. & Co
5	Cambra	Antic	A. L. S. N. & Co
6	Inaba Maru	Shinoda	N. J. K
7	Silverdale	McLeod	D. N. & Sons
9	Wachtfels	Hawers	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Asiatic	McDougall	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13	Nicomedia	Cornelius	D. N. & Sons
14	Lhasa	Mansly	W.M. & Co
15	Varela	Wilson	M. M & Co
15	Baroda	Horsecot	M.M. & Co
16	Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Persia	Scampicchio	A. L. S. N. & Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
6	City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
8	Maizy Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
9	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
1	Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scoutd
15	Islama	Watson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzell	A. Y. & Co
Angira	Maude	M. M. & Co.
Bidderbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Bischofsel	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	S. M. & Co
Elsa	Jackson	T. M. & Co
Ionian	Darcy	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Rasra	Cadiley	M. M. & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Kuwait	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
Lindula	Lake	M. M. & Co
Linga	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
Marienfeld	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Palamcotta	Dawling	M. M. & Co
Quilon	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co
Subardar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
Silesia	Topins	A. L. S. N. Co.
Tarpah	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Vlsigoth	Buis	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

June 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 200 bales hemp, H. Govindjee, 8,012 cwts. myrabollum, P. Mathuradas and Co.

MASSILIA (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers. 30 bales wool, J Karra. 140 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co. 42 bales wool, The Bombay Company, Ltd., 28 bales wool, G. Gulabchand, 50 bales wool, M. Devji, 206 bales wool, M. Oomersee, 28 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers, 65 bales goat hair, and 7 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co., 76 bales wool, N. Oomanand.

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 125 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

MASSILIA (s) 200 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 300 cwts. gum, M. Jaferbhoy 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

NICOMEDIA (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, S. Syndicate, 715 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

CLAN CHATTAN (s) 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 2,005 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

BASSANO (s) 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 220 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GHENT.

BASSANO (s) 550 bales cotton, N. F. and C. Corporation.

FOR BERGEN.

BASSANO (s) 70 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.

FOR HULL.

BASSANO (s) 1,800 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers, 23,949 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers, 556 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhanji.

FOR NEW YORK.

BASSANO (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 2.145 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 495 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 1,086 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 825 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

ARABIA (s) 350 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve and Co.

SCHILDTURM (s) 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 119 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, D. Bomanji and Co., 45 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

SCHILDTURM (s) 640 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co., 1,028 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 26 cwts. grass seeds. P. B. Trading Co.

WECHTFELS (s) 284 cwts bonemeal, E. C. Nanji, 171 cwts. dairy products, A. C. Kohler, 173 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

SILVERDALE (s) 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

PERSIA (s) 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co., 1 bale cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

AMBRA (s) 800 cwts. bone sinews, C. Mody and Co., 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

KASINGA (s) 50 casks and 5 bales goat skins, 32 bales skin trimmings, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR KOBE.

INABA MARU (s) 120 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co., 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. 300 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co., 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa, 300 bales cotton, C.

MALAY MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha. Ebrahim and Co., 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

ANNON MARU (s) 45 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

MALAY MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

MALAY MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

SILESIA (s) 63 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 50 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

SILESIA (s) 200 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Arabia from London, Agent P. and O. S. N. Co., 4,002 casks cement, 6 cases clocks and watches, 30 casks aniline salt, 6 cases cigars, 28 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 100 drums carbolic disinfectant, 63 cases, 552 casks and 145 packages alizarine, aniline and dying materials, 27 cases and 24 casks ivory, 75 cases unsweetened spirits, 184 cases gin, 1,815 cases brandy, 44 cases brandy and wine, 1 hogshead-whisky, 110 cases and 59 hogsheads beer, 160 cases vermouth, 1 hogshead and 37 cases claret, 3 packages and 729 cases wine, 6 cases liquor, 14 cases cider, 1 cask iron nails, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 300 bundles copper sheets, 210 pigs and 9 rolls lead, 75 bottles quicksilver, 10 bales lubricating oil, 5 drums linseed oil, 240 drums oil, 129 bags cummins, 10 bales, 126 packages, 1,600 kegs, 116 casks, 370 drums, 945 cases paints and colours, 46 cases 18 packages, 291 bales paper, 490 packages condensed milk, 951 cases provisions, 3 cases soap, 82 cases confectionery, 31 cases sugar, 75 packages tallow, 23 cases umbrellas and umbrella materials, 34 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes gold coins, 13 boxes gold and silver coins, 14 cases cotton goods, 12 cases woollen goods, 3 cases silk goods, 10 cases silk and cotton goods.

S. S. Buyo Maru from Rangoon, Agent Shaw Wallace and Co., 13,04,872 imperial gallons and 1,021 cases kerosine oil, 12,610 drums petrol, 1,992 drums benzine, 75 cases candles, 932 packages lubricating oil, 55 casks crude earth oil, 20 casks mineral grease, 20 drums boiled linseed oil substitutes.

S. S. Jinsen Maru from Kobe, Agent N. Y. Kaisha, 1 case cigars, 500 case cassia, 156 case camphor, 47 case glass bottles, 3 bags rice, 50 bundles galangal, 40 casks, K. P. oil, 2 cases paper, 5 cases provisions, 2 cases perfumery, 207 bags beans, 40 cases aniseed, 397 bags betelnuts, 200 bundles ginger, 391 ingots copper, 20 bundles copper sheets, 53 cases umbrella materials, 11 cases soap, 108 cases and 7 bales cotton yarn, 2 cases cotton, 292 cases and 141 bales cotton goods, 104 cases silk yarn, 5 cases silk goods, 15 cases silk.

S. S. Angus from Calcutta, Agent Andrew Yule and Co., 5,857 tons coal, 6,424 pieces fire-bricks.

MILLIONAIRE'S SUICIDE.

TRAGEDY OF ILL-HEALTH.

Mr. Charles Post, famous throughout America as a manufacturer of breakfast foods and the originator of the vast industry at Battle Greek, Michigan, committed suicide on May 10, at Santa Barbara, California, by shooting himself in the head with a rifle, says a New York correspondent. He complained to the nurse a few hours before that, although his mind was perfectly clear, he was practically a nervous wreck, and it was during the momentary absence of the nurse from the room that he took a rifle, lay down on the bed, and shot himself by putting the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and pulling the trigger with his foot.

Mr. Post whose age was 55, had always suffered indifferent health, and, for the purpose of recovery, made a special study of food. He originated several important cereal manufactures, which he advertised throughout the world. He wrote a little book entitled "I am Well," and was admittedly one of the most ingenious advertisers America ever produced. He died a millionaire.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	8,000
,, ,, to Continent	17,000
Futures at New York July	13.34 plus 22
Previous closing price	13.12
Futures at New York Oct.	13.01 plus 39
Previous closing price	12.62

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on bullish Government condition report.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.75
Previous price	13.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13¼
Previous price	13¼
Tons of Spot Cotton:—Steady	
Future at New Orleans July	13.62 plus 18
Previous price	13.44
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.93 plus 29
Previous price	12.64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.33 3/8
Silver Commercial Bars	56½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1st.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 13.28
	Oct. 12.82
New York Official noon call	July 13.27
	Oct. 12.82
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 13.57
	Oct. 12.78

WASHINGTON.

June 1st 1914.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Monthly Report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 74.3 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 2nd June.

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
3 cases sovs	1,35,000	Koweit	Comptoir
14 bundles Rs.	28,000	Linga	National
17 ,, ,,	34,000	Bahrein	

EXCHANGE.

Rates are steady and unchanged, but the volume of business passing on both sides of the account is still limited.

We quote:—

	s	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 15-16
D D. mail	1	3 15-16
T T. forward. Augst.	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5-32
,, ,, forward, July	1	4 5-32
,, ,, 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		16 9½
Marks ,,		13 8½
60 days Hongkong		14 1½
,, ,, Shanghai.		18 9½
,, ,, Japan		15 0½

BULLION.

The London Market for bar silver was closed yesterday it being a Bank Holiday in England. The tone of the Local Market is easier and prices have declined about 3 annas for ready and the settlement since the opening. Business has been moderate.

	Rs.	a.	p
We quote —			
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	14	0
1st Settlement	75	14	0
2nd Settlement	76	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 30th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	38	44,866
B. B. & C. I. Railway	72	87,048

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened firm to-day and retained a hardening tendency throughout the day which resulted in a rise of about an anna. The Market opened at Rs 95-11-3 improved to Rs. 95-12-6 but finally closed at Rs. 95 12 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short dated), changed hands at Rs.101-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady but at the close displayed a weak tone and a slight drop was reported in several shares.

David closed at Rs. 486½ and Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 437½.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 2½.

Crescent at Rs. 105 and Finlays at Rs. 290.

Standard declined to Rs. 1,030 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,022-8.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 732½.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,435.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 80 and Deferred to Rs. 144-8 for July.

Amritsar Patti Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 15 in a big lot.

Gujrat Railway Shares improved to Rs. 104.

Central Provinces Railway Shares (old issue) changed hands at Rs. 129.

Central Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 19 and Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares at Rs. 8½.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares were quoted at Rs. 156.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1,042½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 231.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co: (New York):—"Market advanced on bullish Agricultural Bureau Report confirming crop accounts bad. Market closed steady. Enough new buyers on publication of Bureau Report to absorb all liquidation."

A Stern & Co: "Bureau is bullish. We look for higher prices."

Hornby Hemelryk: Excepting 1903 and 1907 this Bureau June (? May) condition is the worst on record. We construe Bureau Report to be very bullish. Since its compilation, as weather is unfavourable, prices must advance."

The Bureau Report only came to hand this morning. The Liverpool Market being closed no private cables regarding the Bureau were received last night. The condition given in the Report, viz 74.3 per cent. though about what was originally expected has been considered bullish after the "Journal of Commerce" and Miss Giles' estimates. The American Markets advanced sharply, particularly for new crop and liquidation in New York was absorbed by fresh buyers. In 1903 the average condition for May was 70-5, and in 1907 it was 74.1. With the exception of these two years, the condition now given is the worst on record for May. This means that the start is undoubtedly a bad one, and it will require exceptionally favourable conditions from now on to make up for so bad a beginning. Not only this but a backward crop very seldom turns out a large crop, and the plants are always more susceptible to damage by early frost. Moreover since the Bureau Report was compiled the weather has been unfavourable. Possibly we may see a temporary reaction, but until we have favourable weather in America for a week or ten days we are unlikely to see much lower prices, while a continuance of unfavourable weather must lead to higher values.

In sympathy with the rise in America the local market opened firmer with prices about Rs. 3 higher all round. Fine Khamgaon Akola July was Rs. 233 and good Broach March Rs. 290. There has been some enquiry for fine Bengal January and fine Khamgaon Akola January by Japan shippers and a moderate business has been done export houses having sold. In old crop a small business is reported. The Market closes steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills and prices are steadier.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			221	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals			231	,,
Do.			212	June
Do.			217	July
M.G. Kandeish			217 207	June
Do.			220 210	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			259	Jan. 1915
Do.			231	June
Do.			234	July
M.G. Broach			291	March 1915
Do.			276	June
Do.			279	July
M.G. Mutlia			213 201	June
Do.			217 205	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			254	June-July
M.G. Westerns			257	,,
H.G. Westerns			252	,,
M.G. Compta			280	,,
M G. Miraj			287	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	6,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.28pls 13
J.A.	7.27 ,, 13
A.S.	7.14 ,, 12
S.O.	6.98 ,, 16
O.N.	6.93 ,, 17
N.D.	6.83 ,, 17
D.J.	6.81 ,, 17
J.F.	6.81 ,, 17
F.M.	6.81 ,, 16

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	6 R. T
White Delhi Sept.	5	15	3 ,,

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady and unchanged.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0 B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	9	0 R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.
Brown Cawnpore	8	3	0 B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	9	0 R T.

Teaseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
95 % Bold White	55	0	0
Black Kutai	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.
July August	7	6	0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p
Ready	10	15	0 R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Guzrat ready	33	8	0

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Berar	24	8	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m on Sunday.

Cotton	6,536 Bales.
Wheat	1,790 Cwts.
Linseed	6,582 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	3,677 ,,
Gingellyseed	807 ,,
Poppyseed	1,510 ,,
Groundnuts	30 ,,
Castorseed	5,787 ,,
Rice	407 ,,
Myrabollams	3,636 ,,
Cottonseed	30,373 ,,
Mowraseed	19 ,,
Gram	969 ,,
Jowar	6,014 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld. for the day ending 1st June 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
Capital Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,55,000
Fixed Deposits & other sums due by the Bank	27,82,000
Current Deposits	11,91,000
Sundries	50,000
	56,87,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	18,74,000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,16,000	
Local Bills Discounted	1,62,000	
Office Furniture & Fittings	24,000	
Sundries	1,22,000	
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds, etc.	11,97,000	
	56,87,000	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The Calcutta share market was dull today. Transactions included:—

Banks,—Allahabad Bank 352.

Coal,—Auckland 3¾; Burelia 10½; Bengal Bhaton 14½; Bengal Giridih 14.

Jute,—Delta 130; Kanknarrah (ordinary) 192 and 194; Small lot Kamarhatty (pref.) 100.

Miscellaneous,—Dalbhoom (gold) 16½ Port (shipping) 16.

HOME RULE FINANCE.

FIGURES FOR 1913-14.

A further memorandum has been issued by the Treasury on the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill, in which are given the approximate figures of Irish revenue and expenditure in 1913-14 on the basis of the actual net receipts and Exchequer issues to March 31 last.

The revenue amounted to £11,081,500, made up as follows:

Custom	£3,300,000
Excise	3,326,000
Income tax	1,480,000
Estate duties	1,070,000
Stamps	372,000
Miscellaneous	154,500
Post Office	1,372,000

Expenditure is divided between services to be transferred to the Irish Government and those for which the Imperial Government will continue to be responsible. The cost of these was:

Transferred services (including Post Office	£6,868,000
Reserved services	5,489,000
Total	£12,357,900

Hence the excess of Irish local expenditure over the revenue contributed by Ireland was £1,275,500. This is considerably less than the estimate, the anticipation being that the adverse balange would amount to £1,706,500.

THE TRANSFERRED SUM.

The amount at which the transferred sum would have stood had the bill been in operation in 1913-14 may be calculated approximately as follows: Adding to the cost of the transferred services the surplus which for the first three years is fixed at £500,000. gives a total of £7,368,000. From this has to be deducted the revenue to be received by the Irish Government, amounting to £1,458,000 (Post Office revenue £1,372,000. Irish fee stamps £81,000. The transferred sum is therefore £5,910,000.

On this basis the Irish Government's Budyet and the Imperial Government's receipts and expenditure on Irish account, would have balanced thus:

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

REVENUE.

Transferred sum	£5,910,000
Post Office	1,372,000
Irish Fee Stamps	86,000
	£7,368,000

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of Transferred Services including P.O.)	£6,868,000
Surplus	500,000
	£7,368,000

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

REVENUE.

Irish Revenue (excluding Post Office and Irish Fee Stamps)	£9,623,500
Deficit	1,775,500
Total	£11,399,000

EXPENDITURE.

Transferred sum	£5,910,000
Cost of Reserved Services	5,489,000
Total	£11,399,000

The principal reserved services and their cost in 1913-14 are:

Old Age Pensions	£2,566,000
Charges under Land Purchase Acts	728,500
National Insurance and Labour Exchanges	331,500
Royal Irish Constabulary	1,368,500
Collection of Revenue	318,000
Lord Lieutenant and Household	19,500
Other Services	157,000
Total	£5,489,000

UNITED KINGDOM'S REVENUE.

In the following table are shown the total revenue from taxes and the aggregate non-tax revenue raised in the United Kingdom in 1913-14, distinguishing, in the case of the former, between the amounts collected in and actually contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively:

	Revenue from taxes. Collected.	Contributed.	Not-tax. Revenue.
England	£131,161,000	£134,272,000	£28,137,500
Scotland	20,395,000	18,215,000	3,077,000
Ireland	11,428,000	9,618,000	1,514,500
From other sources	...	879,000	2,508,000
Total	£162,984,000	£162,984,000	£35,237,000

Thus the total revenue amounted to £198,221,000, of which England contributed 81.93 per cent., Scotland 10.74 per cent., and Ireland 5.62 per cent., while the balance of 1.71 per cent. was derived from other sources.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	84 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1 643-8
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	61-8
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	d.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	--	Nil.	18½
Central Co-operative ank. Rs. 25			As 8-3
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	--	44%	20
Poona Bank Old issue Rs. 30		10%	30 nom
New issue Rs 15	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.			3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P		Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	--	16%	£22
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A		8%	£22
£12½ B	--	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do	84%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Brett's Cawnpore	Aug.	4½	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	230
Godavery Valley		8	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.		15	150
Irrigation	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		7%	6½ 700
Kanganam	Sept.	Nil	198
Mahamudpura Co.		7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov	50	865
New Berar	Jan	40	850
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	885
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	80	642½
Vardwan G.P.	--	12	125

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	830
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	--	--	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	--	--	120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	40 5
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	465
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1827½
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	106-4
Currimbhoy	do.	10	206½
David	May-Nov.	20	485
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	437½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,270
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	290
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	96 XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	475
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360 XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	735
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,095
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,025
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,560
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,050
Meyer Sassoon		Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,270
Nowab of Cambay		20	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	211½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	8	1,000

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Oredrs by Major J. H. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding

June, 2.

156 Signalling Class. Thursday 4th June 1914; The signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 4th June 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

162 Arms and Equipments All members should return their Arms and Equipments to Head Quarters as early as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major J. H. W. Commanding.

June, 3.

378. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is alloted as follows:—

Thursday 4th, Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.

Friday 5th inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.

Saturday 6th inst.—"F" & "C" Cos. Class Firing.

Sunday 7th inst.—Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 & 300 Yards. Classes A. B. & C. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

779 Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 7742 Vol. R. G. Higham.

No. 7743 Vol. A. McIntosh.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner V.D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... Los Bohemios .....Hervas
Overture .....Tutti in Maschera .....Pedroth
Valse.....Little Grey Home in the West.....Lohr
Grand Selection .....Cavalleria Rusticana .....Mascagni
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Allerseelen .....Lassen
Melodies from .....Princess Caprice ...Leo Fall
Galop .....John Peel ..... Hunt

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall an Officers the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewall Bandmaster will play this evening a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Marche .....Angelina .....Ord Hume
Selection .....Hullo Ragtime ..... Hirsch
Gipsy Serenade .....El Saludo .....Ancliffe
(a) Valse (Intermezzo) .....Naila .....Delibes
(b) Spanish Dance (from)...An Evening in Foledo .....Schmelling
Hungarian Dances .....Nos. 1 & 2.....Brahms
Fantasie .....Merry England .....German
Song .....Land of Hope & Glory .....Elgar
Overture .....(Solonelle) ...1212 ...Tuhaikowsky

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

A Hindu boy named Surkia Govind residing at Ferguson Road, was drowned while bathing on Sunday evening. Govind was missed by his parents at night and the following morning his body was found floating in a tank near his house. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday there were recorded in Bombay City, 17 attacks and 10 deaths from plague and 1 attack and 1 death from small-pox, and out of a total mortality of 76 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913, was 103 and on that of 1912, 100. No case of cholera were reported on Monday. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Second Nagpada 3, Byculla 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Fort (North) 2, Worli 1, Sewri 1, Parel 1, Walkeshwar 1, Girgaum 1 Kambharwada 1. On Monday last in all 1,171 rats were caught in the City by the Municipal rat-catchers. Out of them 36 were found on examination to be plague inficted, A Ward contributing 3, B Ward 20, C Ward 8, D Ward 2, E. Ward 3, and F and G Wards nil.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

COCAINE CASES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy yesterday charged Sardar Nathoo with selling two grains of cocaine and being in possession of thirteen grains without a license.

A bogus customer, with the usual marked coins, was sent on Monday might about 8.30 to purchase the drug from Bardar, who was arrested after the sale had been effected. Thirteen grains of cocaine was found on the accused when searched.

The accused in pleading guilty was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on both counts.

Before the same Magistrate Excise Inspector K. M. Variava, charged Moganlal Damodar with being in possession of two grains of cocaine without a license, and offering illegal gratifications to the Excise peons.

It appears that the accused was driving in a victoria at about 11-30 p.m. on the 1st April when his carriage was stopped, and on being searched it was found that the accused had been sitting on a packet containing two grains. The accused, on the packet being found, offered a five rupee note to the Excise peons. The accused's defence was that the packet belonged to an acquainance who had got into his carriage.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of twenty rupees on the first count and fifteen rupees on the second.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COTTON,

EVIDENCE OF IDENTIFICATION UNSATISFACTORY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Pranal Lalbhai, with abetment of the theft, on the 9th May, of three cotton bales, the property of Messrs. Gill and Co., valued at Rs. 335. Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. B. L. Desai defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that Messrs. Gill's gowdon-keeper, Haridas Naranji, in consequence of certain information he received, went to the firms jetha and found three bales of cotton loaded in a cart, and saw the accuused at a distance running away. The cart-driver and the coolies who loaded the cart, were handed over to the police. The accused was identified by the godown-keeper that evening while stepping out of a tram-car.

The accused denied all knowledge of the affair, and stated that when he was first shown to the cart-driver and the coolies, he was not identified, and was released. He was questioned as to whether he had gone there in the morning, and had admitted that he had gone to take delivery of some bales. He had asked Haridas why he had been arrested unnecessarily, and Haridas stated that he would yet get accused into trouble.

His Worship said that the evidence as to identification was not satisfactory. The witnesses who identified the accused in Court, were not certain when first asked in the police station although they had identified the accused when he was dressed in a black cap and coat, one of them was yet doubtful that the accused was the same person who gave the order. There was evidence to the effect that the accused had been at the Colaba Cotton Green from 8-30 to 10-30, and it would require great coolness to remain so near after the commission of an offence. The evidence on the whole was weak, and his Worship gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

WODEHOUSE BRIDGE MOTOR SMASH.

EUROPEAN FOUND GUILTY OF NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Walter Harrop, spinning master of the Currimbhoy Mills, with rash and negligent driving of a motor car. Messrs. Blunt and Godinho appeared for the defence, and the Public Prosecutor represented the Crown, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji watched the proceedings on behalf of the taxi-driver Dan.

The prosecution story was that a hack victoria, with three Hindu passengers had crossed Wodehouse Bridge from the North side and while the driver was taking his fare, accused in his motor car drove up from the North side, collided with the victoria, pushed it over the bridge about 30 yards, and the horse swerving to the right when on the other side, a passing taxi collided with the horse and killed it.

The accused's defence was that when he was coming up the hill the horse took fright and bolted before the car reached it, and, zig-zagging across the road, the horse ran into the taxi and was killed.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said:—The evidence shows that on the night of the 30th April, three Banias, Keswaji Tulsidas, Parsten Mejhji and Narandas Mejhji, got into a victoria in Bazar Gato Street and drove to Wodehouse Bridge. Having crossed the Bridge they turned round and stopped the victoria. The Hindus got out and the driver alighted to receive his fare. Meanwhile the accused's motor, driver by himself, came from Colaba and collided with the victoria. It appears, that the accused was trying to pass rather closely. However, upon the evidence I must find that the accused is guilty of rash and negligent driving, and I therefore order him to pay a fine of Rs. 125, out of which Rs. 80 is to be given to the owner of the victoria.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

GERMAN LAD'S PITIABLE CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Sutton charged a German boy, named Burno Leo Lethmann, aged 17, with deserting the workhouse and attempting to commit suicide.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was detained in the Government workhouse after having been declared a vagrant, jumped over the walls of that institution on Saturday morning at about 3-30 a.m. and ran away. He made off towards the sea at Chowpatti, when he was noticed by a police sepoy, who apprehending that the boy was going to commit suicide, asked him to stop. The boy did not heed him, however and jumped into the sea. The sepoy went in after him and rescued him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he jumped into the sea for a bath.

In answer to the Court, Inspector Sutton said the boy had been placed before Mr. F. C. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner of Police. He had every hope that the Commissioner would do something for the lad within a week and arrangements might be made to get him sent to Germany.

His Worship, in delivering his decision, said the case of the accused was a pitiable one. The accused was a young man capable of doing work and the Magistrate felt sure he would be employed by one of the German mercantile firms. His Worship warned and discharged the accused as regards the charge of desertion and expressed the hope the Commissioner of Police would be good enough to do what he could for him.

As regards the second charge, his Worship did not think the accused had jumped into the sea to put an end to his life, but that it was possible he wanted a bath. The accused was discharged.

A MUCH SOLD MOTOR CAR.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, in which Ardeshir Hormesji Daruwalla, a dealer in liquor, charged Lallubhai Pragji, broker to the Indian Finance Corporation, with misappropriation and breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000, the price of a motor-car, which was entrusted to the accused for re-sale on March 27, 1912. Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and F. R. Bonar appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Blunt and Vijayakor defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Sonabai Perojige Panthake desired to purchase a motor-car for her son, who could drive, and secured Rs. 5,000 from the accused for the purpose, and Sonabai, not being able to pay back the money, the accused advised complainant to purchase the car from her for Rs. 6,000, in March, 1912. Rs. 3,000 was paid by complainant in cash to the accused and ten hundis of Rs. 300 each were passed for the balance. As the car did not return a profit when run as a taxi, the complainant requested the accused to resell it, and it was accordingly purchased by Mr. B. C. Contractor and three others for Rs. 5.700. The amount was not paid in cash, but accused undertook to get a bond in his name and to pay the complainant in the instalments agreed on. The accused, however, did not pay the moneys as agreed on, and on enquiry from Mr. Contractor, the complainant learned that the whole amount has been paid to the accused. The accused first promised to pay when approached by complainant, then refused, and later dared him to do his worst.

The accused gave a different version of the story, and stated that instead of making a profit from the transactions, he had suffered a loss. He had advanced Sonabai Rs. 6,000, and had paid Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 2,100, making a total of Rs. 8,100, against which he had realised Rs. 1,000 from Sonabai, and Rs. 5.791 from the purchasers of the car.

The Magistrate believed the defence story stating that the complainant's account of it was false, and discharged the accused.

AN INGENIOUS THIEF.

DID NOT KNOW WHAT CURRENCY NOTES WERE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Lalchund Premdas, a Kashmere, with the theft of two currency notes of Rs. 500 each.

The prosecution story was that the Complainant, Parmeshwardas Vishvanath, a shawl merchant in Mombadevi, on the 19th May gave the accused a letter addressed to Benares to be registered and insured for Rs. 2,000. The accused brought back the balance of the money given for the purpose, and stated that he had posted the letter. The accused who was a cook in the employ of the complainant, next day, came to his master, weeping, and complained that he had heard from a Pathan that his mother had died. The accused was paid Rs. 2, the salary due him, Rs. 4 by way of charity and the next day a ticket was purchased for him to Amritsar. The same day a wire was received from Benares stating that only two of the four notes forwarded had been received in the letter and the matter being put into the hands of the police, instructions were sent by wire to the Amritsar police to arrest the accused on suspicion. They did so, and the notes were found on him.

The accused made a statement, in which he said that it was true his mother was dead. He had taken the letter to the Post Office to be insured and registered. In his country—Kashmere—there were no notes in circulation, and although he knew money orders he did not know what currency notes were. He had taken out two of the notes from the letter in order to show his people in Kashmere the sort of letters they used in Bombay. It was true his mother was dead, and pleading his innocence he said that if he had stolen the money he would not have gone to the complainant's house at Amritsar, or when he had reached that station, have as he did, asked the way to the town of a policeman, to whom, when questioned, he gave his name and stated that he had come from Bombay.

Inspector Smith drew the attention of the Court to the ingenious way in which the notes had been extracted. The envelope had been slit open at the corner, the notes extracted, and the stamps used to cover the openings, the letter reaching its destination to all intents, untampered with. It was also pointed out that the accused understood Urdu, in which language was written, both in figures and words, the value of the note upon its face.

His Worship disbelieved the accused and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment for tampering with the letter, and five months' for stealing.

WATER MAIN BURSTS.

SERIOUS INCONVENIENCE CAUSED.

One of the periodical bursts in the Tansa water wain, which cause such serious inconvenience in those localities which get their supply direct from the main, and which, apparently, cannot be successfully guarded against, occurred on Sunday afternoon, and the supply of water in certain portions of the City was very meagre until the necessary repairs were effected yesterday. Fortunately, however, out of evil good will come, for advantage was taken of the opportunity to construct a branch line which will make certain districts independent of the Tansa main.

The burst occurred at Sion at about 3-30 on Sunday afternoon. The work of repairing the defect was immediately undertaken by Mr. Trevis-Smith, Hydraulic Engineer and Messrs. East and Niwen his assistants, but there was no water for some time, and until the repairs were effected, the people had to get the precious fluid from the wells and tanks in the vicinity.

To met contingencies like this, the Water Department had for a long time been contemplating the diversion of a branch main at Arthur Road. The main difficulty in the way of carrying out this project was that the branch line had to be run under the Railway track. The burst on Sunday, however, afforded a good opportunity for carrying out the work, and an 18 inch branch has now been connected to the 48 inch main at the junction of Kala Chowkie and Arthur Road.

DERAILMENT AT PAREL.

FOUR HOURS' DETENTION OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.

On the local train service on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, between Dadar and Colaba Stations, there was a lengthy detention of traffic yesterday morning owing to a derailment having taken place at Parel. Business men and clerks arriving from the suburbs, encountered great inconvenience and were late in getting to office in consequence. It transpired that a light engine which was being shunted out of the workshop at Parel collided with a goods train proceeding towards Dadar. The brakevan and two waggons were immediately detached from the train and were being shunted to Dadar, when one of the waggons was derailed. It was fully four hours before the normal service could be resumed.

THE COLLE-KALINA OUTRAGE.

RE-ARREST OF BAILED-OUT ACCUSED.

In connection with the tragedy at Colle-Kalina, near Bandra, reported in yesterday's issue, an unexpected development occurred yesterday. A villager named Ignatius Penha, employed as a fitter in the G. I. P. workshops, was found severely injured on the roadside and it was suspected that he had been set upon by his fellow-villagers. He was removed to hospital and subsequently died, and a number of villagers were arrested, ten of them being released on bail, and three kept in custody. Yesterday morning the ten men who had been released on bail were re-arrested, and sent by train to Bandra.

Later in the day the men were placed before the Magistrate, and the police asked for a remand which was granted.

Yeshia Bhagia, a Mahar who was wanted by the police in connection with this case yesterday surrendered before the Magistrate.

The magisterial enquiry has not yet commenced.

TH HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

The Howitt-Phillips Company's return visit to Bombay is in the nature of an experiment; for as a rule theatrical companies avoid the city in the hot weather and rains. The Company will open on Saturday with "Two Little Vagabonds" a drama of the "weepy" type which has been before the public for many years, but has proved as successful as any of the newer plays in the Company's repertoire during this tour.

Other plays to be done are "A Member of Tattersalls," "Nobody's Daughter," "The Barrier" and "Alone in London."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

Conditions on the Malabar Coast now are such as usually precede a few days in advance of the monsoon. The depression at the head of the Bay intensified into a storm, but scarcely moved. It has given heavy rain in Orissa and the Arakan coast. Thunderstorms are reported from most parts of the country though accompanied by little rainfall.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa and Chota Nagpur; and local in Upper Burma, East Rajputana, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and Southern Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab and Kyaukpyu eight inches; Minbu, Bassein and Tavoy three; Thayetmyo two; Diamond Island, Toungoo and Yamethin one and a half; Cox's Bazar two; Saugor Island one and a half; False Point six; Bahreich one; Udaipur three-quarters; Cochin and Gopalpur a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in South Bengal.

Indian Ocean Report:—The pressure during the past week was favourable for Indian monsoon rainfall but prejudicial variable winds persisted at Seychelles.

THE WEATHER,

STRONG MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

It appears as though the reports of the burst of the monsoon at Colombo were quite correct, for a message yesterday from their states that strong monsoon weather in being experienced, and the seas are described as tremendous, although rainfall is deficient.

As stated in yesterday's "Chronicle" there was a slight shower of rain in Bombay at about midnight on Monday, but much as we should like to we cannot flatter ourselves that it was monsoon rain. For one thing it came from the wrong direction, and for another it was strictly local.

It did, however, cool the atmosphere for a time, and the cooling breeze which brought the rain in its train lasted most of the night. At Colaba the fall is shown to have amounted to .13 of inch, but no fall was registered at the Fort stations, although there was quite a sharp shower in the district in which our offices are situated.

The temperature on Monday rose to 93.3, but the night temperature as has been said, was lower than for some days.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE OF KUTCH.

Prince Vijayrajji, heir apparent of Cutch, accompanied by his family and 135 followers, left Bombay last night by the Guzerat Mail for Mount Abu. The Prince was given a very hearty send off at Grant Road station and among those present were Mr. F. J. Lalji, Mr. K. R. Dave, Mr. T. M. Tripathi, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. J. A. Lalji and many other prominent Cutch citizens.

H. M. S. PELORUS.

DEPARTURE FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

H. M. S. Pelorus which has been lying in the harbour off the Apollo Bunder for over a week, sailed yesterday afternoon for the Persian Gulf.

This vessel, which has been in Eastern waters now for three years, was to have sailed for Home this week, but it has been found desirable to send her up the Gulf for three or four months more. She will be back in Bombay in September, and will sail from here to England.

It is believed that the reason for the change of plans in regard to the Pelorus is occasioned by the necessity of relieving H. M. S. Fox. The Fox has now been on patrol duty in the Persian Gulf for eight or nine months, and probably slight repair have become necessary.

The Fox is expected here during the next fortnight, but will not stay in Bombay more than a month or two.

WIFE WHO CAME BACK.

CURIOUS PROBLEM SOLVED.

Assuming that a man marries, that his wife disappears, and he marries again under the impression that she is dead, is a deed of separation which he enters into with the second lady legally valid if the real wife proves to be still alive? This was the problem set for solution by a Divisional Court, London, consisting of Mr. Justice Ridley and Mr. Justice Bray, on May 8th. They answered it in the negative, holding that the deed must be void.

The question arose, says the "Daily News and Leader," on an appeal by Mr. Ernest Arthur Galloway from a judgment by Judge Parry at Lambeth County Court.

On Nov. 6, 1898, said Mr. Barrington Ward, Mr. Galloway, who is an electrical engineer, married Olive Mabel Smith. In April, 1903 she left him with two children. For a long time he made every possible inquiry to ascertain if she were dead or where she was, but could hear nothing about her. He came to the conclusion that she was dead, and on Dec. 22, 1907, he went through a ceremony of marriage with a second lady—Edith Ellen Crundell.

DESCRIBED AS A WIDOWER.

On the certificate he was described as a widower. Mr. Galloway and this second "wife" lived together until Oct. 6 last, and had four children, one of which died. By last October the parties had found that they could not live together, so they entered into a deed of separation, Mr. Galloway agreeing to pay her £1 a week. Later he received information that his real wife was still alive, and he had an interview with her. He then reduced his payments to the second lady to 10s. Subsequently this lady sued him for £10 arrears and obtained judgment in the County Court for that amount, Mr. Galloway failing on a claim to have the deed cancelled. He accordingly brought this appeal to the High Court.

"I am not concerned with the morals of the case," said counsel, "I am here to argue in the strict legal sense that the deed is null and void."

Mr. Fuller (for the second lady) contended that there was no evidence of a mutual mistake in this case. All Mr. Galloway knew was that his real wife had disappeared.

INGENUITY OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Justice Ridley: It is very pleasant to hear such arguments, because they show the ingenuity of counsel.

Mr. Fuller thereupon resumed his seat, and their lordships allowed the appeal. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Justice Ridley, "that this deed is void. The law clearly is that if there is a mutual mistake, which is material to the existence of the terms of the agreement, the agreement must be void."

Mr. Barrington Ward: Mr. Galloway wishes me to say he does not ask for costs.

The appeal was accordingly allowed, and the decision in the County Court reversed.

A PRARTHNA SAMAJ WEDDING.

CHANDAVARKA-KAIKINI.

An interesting marriage ceremony was performed yesterday evening at the *Shanti Bhuvan*, the residence of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdass, when Mr. Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, bar-at-law, the eldest son of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Dewan Saheb of Indore, was wedded to Watsalabai, daughter of Mr. Manjinath Vithal Kaikini. There was a very large and representative gathering of all the communities.

The guests were received by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and his daughter Mrs. Sirur, Lady Chandavarkar being not quite well yet.

The ceremony was performed according to the Prarthna Samaj writes by Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, the oldest member of the Samaj.

The bride and the bridegroom were the recipients of many presents. The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

SEX HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

L. C. C. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

As the result of an inquiry conducted by a special committee, of which Viscount Hill was chairman, the London County Council Elementary Education Sub-committee have decided against the introduction of class instruction in sex hygiene in the London elementary schools, says the "Daily Telegraph." Summarising the objections to such teaching advanced by Viscount Hill and his colleagues, the sub-committee state that the knowledge of children in such matters depends very largely upon the type of home from which they are drawn. Where, as is unfortunately too commonly the case, the parents and children live in one room, the knowledge of the children must be very different from that of children who come from a home where they are carefully guarded.

Under these circumstances it would be a task of the greatest difficulty to teach this subject satisfactorily in class, since, while to some children the facts are already known, there are others to whom the knowledge might come as a shock. Moreover, not only does children's knowledge differ, but they have different temperaments; and a method of treatment of this subject which might benefit one child, might harm another.

In the second place it is felt strongly that speaking of these subjects in class must tend to break down the children's natural modesty and reserve. Children naturally feel that, if their teacher talks about a matter, they can talk about it too, and one of the medical witnesses gave evidence of the undesirable conversations which took place among the children in a school where definite class teaching was given, and stated that, for this among other reasons, she was totally opposed to class teaching. This opinion was endorsed by experienced head teachers, and, indeed, by all the witnesses with the exception of one.

At the same time the special committee indicate various ways in which the teachers could assist in bringing about a better knowledge of the problems of life among the children committed to their charge, such as dealing with individual cases and securing the co-operation of parents in exercising some restraint over their children's conduct out of school. One head teacher expressed the opinion that this was specially important in view of the excessive freedom which young girls now so frequently enjoy. The special committee have come to the conclusion that children of 14 years and upwards need guidance on the question of sex hygiene, and are of opinion that the subject could be satisfactorily dealt with in the evening institutes.

INFORMATION FOR GIRLS.

In their report on the subject, sub-committee state that after a full discussion of the subject they are of opinion that the teaching of sex hygiene as a class subject in public elementary schools should not be approved.

"We have further thought it desirable to draw the attention of the Higher Education Sub-Committee (1) to the importance of the subject of sex hygiene during the early adolescent stage, and to the possibility of suitable guidance being given in connection therewith to students attending the evening institutes; and (2) the advisability of making provision for teachers in training to receive some advice which will enable them to deal with undesirable habits in the children entrusted to their charge.

"We are further of opinion that the attention of the Parks Committee and all other authorities responsible for open spaces in and around London ought to be drawn to the moral dangers arising from insufficient supervision.

"Having regard to the interest shown in this subject by persons engaged in education we think it desirable that the report, together with the evidence submitted by witnesses, should be distributed among elementary school teachers and should be placed on sale. During the progress of the inquiry we referred to the special committee draft memoranda entitled, 'Information for the use of girls on leaving school' and 'Information for parents, teachers, and ministers of religion for the purpose of safeguarding girls seeking employment.' These have been carefully revised. They have for their object the dissemination of information as to the possible dangers to girls when first taking up situations, especially abroad.

"We are of opinion that these memoranda should be included as an appendix to the report and precis of evidence, and, further, that 100,000 copies of each memorandum should be printed separately. The former document will be distributed, by means of the teachers, to girls on leaving school, and the latter will be supplied to teachers, correspondents, and others for general distribution."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 3, 1914.

KHORSHED-RANJI.—We cannot publish your letter. The institution referred to is a private one, and public subscriptions are not solicited.—Ed. "B. C."

THE FRIENDLESS BILL.

The further details wired from Simla, which appeared in yesterday's issue, have the effect of making Reuter's outline of the Council of India Bill only slightly less confusing. So far as can be gathered at present from the telegrams before us, the only concession the Bill offers that may be accepted as a measure of reform is the election of two Indian members by the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Councils. This recognition of the elective principle, if it is really what it pretends to be, should have the effect of investing the members returned to the Secretary of State's Council with a truly representative character, and is a notable advance on the system of nomination in force. But even with regard to the election of Indian members it is difficult to make a definite pronouncement until the new rules to govern such elections have been formulated by the Secretary of State. Besides this concession, however, every provision of the Bill appears open to serious objection, as we pointed out in our article on Saturday, and unless the Bill is materially amended and ultimately moulded into a shape that will find favour with educated Indians, any congratulation that may in some quarters be offered to Lord Crewe will be premature. A telegram to-day reports that Mr. Jinnah in an article in "The Times" describes the provisions of the Bill as most disappointing. We fear Mr. Jinnah's feeling must be shared by every member of the Indian Reform Party. We do not at present know what reasons Mr. Jinnah may have for his statement that the principle of election conceded is practically illusory, inasmuch as a large number of the electorates are likely to be "creatures of the official class and not representatives of the people." If this is the prospect, all we can say is that the measure, instead of being of a reforming character, is entirely retrograde and reactionary. The India Council has never been a popular institution with Indians, and in the early Congress days a resolution used to be annually adopted urging its abolition. Even now there is a very large volume of informed opinion which is in favour of abolition. At all events nobody to-day believes in tinkering measures of the nature of Lord Crewe's Bill and most people would view the ending of the Council without regret. But if it is to continue, it should be so reconstituted as to make it acceptable to Indian opinion. The Secretary of State can no longer plead ignorance of what this country really demands, nor can he question the moderation and reasonableness of these demands. Educated Indians have asked that at least one-third of the members of the Council should be Indians to be chosen by the Legislative Councils, one-third from English public life, and one-third from officials having recent experience of India. These demands have evidently not found favour with the Secretary of State, who apparently still wishes to maintain his Council as the head-quarters of sun-dried bureaucratic opinion.

Mr. Jinnah appears to think that it is not the intention of the Secretary of State at present to create the portfolio system adumbrated by Lord Crewe last year. At that time his lordship certainly seemed to consider the idea as a splendid one, and it would be premature, in the absence of a definite declaration, to conclude that he has dropped his former intention. To attach each member of the Council to a department would introduce, as the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" declares, "one-man rule," thus perpetuating the bureaucratic spirit which has all along stood in the way of Indian political advancement. To create the portfolio system would decidedly be taking a backward step, and, instead of allaying, would intensify the feeling of dissatisfaction that now exists in India with the constitution of the Secretary of State's Council. We do not consider the present committee system satisfactory, but still under this system there is always some chance of an important question being looked at from more than one point of view and of the sentiments of the people not being completely ignored. The placing of a single member at the head of a department would result in the establishment of a bureaucratic rule pure and simple, perpetuating the official neglect of Indian public opinion and making the Indians feel that, instead of being educated in the art of governing themselves, they are but pawns in a game played by their rulers. In our article on Saturday last we said we did not view with favour any sort of devolution of the powers of the Secretary of State. We view with equal disfavour the proposal to set up a "secret" department by extending section 27 of the Act of 1858 regarding secret orders "so as to cover questions gravely affecting the internal tranquillity of India, her interests abroad or the peace and security of any part of the Empire." In other words, the Secretary of State wishes to reserve power to himself to act in certain circumstances without consultation with his Council. We can conceive of no circumstances, of however gravely political a character, in which his Council could not advise him. It is natural to suppose that, in the circumstances which Lord Crewe appears to have in mind, the real value of his Council would be found. The Secretary of State cannot ordinarily claim first-hand knowledge of India; on the other hand, his Councillors ordinarily can. If, therefore, the members of his Council have to be kept in the dark as to the progress or decision of "grave political matters," the Council, as a responsible advisory body, will ultimately tend to assume a formal character. Lord Crewe has in the past told us that the Council, to be efficient, must be representative of Indian public opinion. What value, it may be asked, can he attach to that opinion if he has decided to act without it in those matters in which it would be specially helpful?

But it is clear that the Bill will satisfy no one, which is exactly what one might expect of a scheme hatched in secrecy in the India Office, by officials, whose natural tendency is to be reactionary, to conserve everything they can in the nature of bureaucratic power even if it extends over their fellow-bureaucrats in this country; and, for the rest, who merely wish to arrange everything for their own convenience. Its provisions, or, at least, every representation of them that has reached India, no matter from what quarter, have been received with a chorus of criticism both by Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion. If Lord Crewe attempts to thrust a Bill, so friendless as this, through Parliament, he will be making a grave error. Of course, some of the criticisms of the extremist reactionary press are not of the kind that will command much attention either here or at Home. The "Englishman's" comparison of the introduction of an elective element with the selection by the Opposition in the British Parliament of a member of the Cabinet is merely silly. There is no similarity of circumstances and the Secretary of State's Council is not a Cabinet. It is intended to be, and is, merely a consultative body, and the introduction of an elective element is desirable in order that the Secretary of State, in making his decisions on questions of policy and administration, may have the opportunity of making himself acquainted, through a reliable medium, with educated opinion in this country. To compare this with the election of a Tory to a Liberal Cabinet shows that the "Englishman" is still very ignorant of the English political system and English governance, and equally ignorant not only of the status of the India Council and the history of its origin, but also of the progress of political reform in this county, where the association of the representatives of the people with the Government is an accepted principle. But the "Englishman's" opinion is only interesting as indicating the failure of the Bill to please any party. The best course Lord Crewe can take is to withdraw it and reconsider the whole matter, after he has taken the trouble to consult public opinion.

TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Lord Carmichael's Government has just initiated an important and necessary measure of reform in the existing penal system. They have established from the 1st instant a separate Court for the trial of all offenders who are under the age of fifteen, excepting those who are jointly charged with any other persons who are above fifteen. Juvenile offenders' courts are a familiar feature in the penal systems of several of the civilised States of Europe. They are quite common in the United States, and in England too the system is making considerable headway in the acceptance of the legislators and of the general public. Indeed the segregation of all juvenile offenders from contact with adult and hardened criminals has become an accepted principle of modern penal reform. It is only India that has lagged behind in adopting this very salutary measure of reform. However, we are glad to see that Bengal, under the sympathetic and courageous regime of Lord Carmichael, is leading the way, and it is only a question of time when such juvenile courts will be established all over the land. The juvenile court is a necessary corollary to the Borstal reformatory system, which has found acceptance with several of the Provincial Governments in India. The Calcutta juvenile court is to be presided over by a Bench of three Honorary Presidency Magistrates, the senior of whom will act as Chairman. If any one of the members of the Bench is unable to attend any sitting thereof, the other two will proceed with the work of the Court without the absent member. If two members are absent, even the single magistrate may, in his discretion, either proceed with the work of the Court or may apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to appoint a substitute or substitutes. The decision of the majority of the members of the Bench will prevail in any finding and sentence, but in case of disagreement between two members, the case will be referred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. One very noticeable feature of the new system will be that when a juvenile offender has been sentenced to be whipped, the sentence will be executed in the presence of the members forming the Bench which passed such sentence either at the conclusion of the case in which such sentence has been passed, or at the rising of the Court, on the day on which such sentence has been passed. This procedure is doubtless an advance on the old system when whipping on a youthful criminal was ordinarily permitted to be administered by a constable *con amore*, but we would urge the entire abolition of whipping as a punishment. Whipping under any circumstances is a punishment of a barbarous character and it should be easy for reformers of penal methods to devise some form of punishment equally deterrent and more humane. It ought to be recognised that juvenile offenders, in nearly all cases, yield to temptation when overwhelmed by environment or smitten by heredity. We should take these facts into consideration and have more faith in the capacity of child nature.

Notes of the Day.

"The Golden Die-hards."

Judging from some further effusions, of portentous character, on currency reform, it would seem that the fractional minority of the Die-hards, who are so eager to expunge the word "exchange" from the dictionary of our bankers and merchants, are now playing their last card, but, of course, with no more success than before. Their denunciations of the Royal Commission have not yet ceased. Neither have the tears mixed with the prolonged wails dried up. It is most pathetic to see the plight of this tribe, plunged as they are in a slough of despair, if not amazement, at the way in which the Commission have given the complete go-bye to their most cherished object of compelling India to adopt a gold currency. Gold is nearest the heart of this Philistinic tribe. What does it matter if agricultural and industrial India clings to its suitable silver currency? What is Hecuba to them or they to Hecuba? Sufficient for the day for their own object is their "enlightened" self-interest to force a greater volume of gold into circulation. Even if it be 20 per cent., they would rest and be thankful. That would banish the Exchange banks. The vocation of those institutions would be gone and these golden Die-hards would be their own bankers, either drawing bills in gold or exporting gold as may best suit their pruposes. Unluckily for them, however, the vast majority cannot see eye to eye with these neo-Goldites of the hour who so obstreperously wish to force the hands of the Government. This majority is not only amused at their tactics. It is amazed at the audacity with which they assert that the people of India are eager to banish their immemorial silver and wed themselves to gold! But whatever the objurgations, whatever the shrieks and cries, and whatever the hollow moans and groans, none is inclined to heed them. So, like a drowning man clutching at a straw, they are playing desperately on the field of party journalism their last card. Just as a kindred tribe objurgated and denounced the masterful Chancellor of the Exchequer but signally failed to alter his Budgets, so these of the golden clique must fail.

Mr. Roosevelt's River.

One of the interesting results of the travels of Mr. Roosevelt in the wilds of Brazil is the alleged discovery of a new river, and much discussion conducted in an acrimonious spirit has gathered round the subject Mr. Roosevelt, as is only natural, cannot hide his light under a bushel, whatever may be his other faults. He is always calling other people names, or he is paid the compliment back in as vigorous terms, or fighting one or the other political party, and always keeping himself in the limelight of public opinion. In this case Mr. Savage Landor cast some ridicule on Mr. Roosevelt's discovery, and our readers may remember the vigorous terms in which he replied, a summary of which was wired by Reuter some days ago. That eminent geographer Sir Clements Markham now suggests that the river said to have been discovered was the Cunama which flows into the delta called the Tupinambaranas, about 300 geographical miles from the mouth of the Amazon. We await with interest to hear what further adjectives Mr. Roosevelt will use in his lecture in London, and we thank the public will not be disappointed.

Volunteering in Ireland.

As a direct result of the Home Rule quarrel, volunteering in Ireland has received an impetus in both the opposing camps. We have heard a great deal of the Ulster Volunteers of late, for they have taken good care to advertise themselves in and out of season. As their truculence increased every day, the Nationalists have also thought it better to be on the defensive, and we are informed that their force now numbers close upon 200,000 men, who are ready to take up Ireland's cause in the interest of Home Rule, should their hopes be disappointed in that direction. It is interesting to observe in this connection that the majority of the organisers of this force had formerly a good deal to do with the Land, the Co-operative and the Gaelic movements, and their task has been comparatively easy, as the thing has "caught on," in the words of a correspondent. Every one wants to drill. It is claimed that this movement has a unifying influence among the various sects of the Nationalists. Another important thing is that this force has not been recognised officially by the Nationalists, yet if a recognition came from them to-morrow the force would suddenly double itself in a few days. The movement, we are informed, as is usually the case everywhere where men with a "stake" in the country are liable to be timid, does not appeal to the prosperous farmer or shopkeeper, but to clerks, shop-assistants, and not particularly well-to-do professional men, who have to pay 4d. a week for the upkeep of the undertaking.

Proposed Co-operative College.

When the co-operative credit movement is so much to the fore among the questions of vital importance to Indians, it is a matter for regret that no college or centralised body has been established in India where systematic education is imparted in this subject. It is essential that those who take a hand in these movements should be equipped with a good knowledge of the system together with sound principles, otherwise, it is to be feared, as has happened in some cases, isolated societies are likely to come to grief for want of proper management. Recently representatives of co-operative organisations from the United Kingdom met in Manchester to consider the proposal for the establishment of a co-operative college. This college, it will be noted, will supplement the work at Ruskin College and Central Labour College at Oxford. It was explained at the meeting that the college would fill a gap which has long existed for a large educational centre where definite co-operative teaching could be obtained for their workers, either as employees in the stores, or as teachers, and writers on the co-operative movement. The conference ended with the appointment of a committee to undertake the preliminary work in connection with the full development of the scheme. It is to be hoped that some such institution will also be inaugurated in India, which must be of great benefit to the success of the movement.

Compulsory Notification of Tuberculosis.

The Corporation of Madras have arrived at an important decision in regard to the control of tuberculosis in that City. They have declared themselves in favour of compulsory notification of this fell disease and are about to organise other preventive measures too for a successful campaign against tuberculosis. It appears that, on 24th January last, the Madras Government requested the Corporation to report in detail on the feasibility of introducing the system of compulsory notification in Madras City, enquiring whether the Corporation were willing to pay to medical practitioners, who notify the disease a fee of one rupee for each case reported to the health authority and found by the latter to be true, and calling for detailed suggestions as to the steps which should follow notification. The Health Officer of the City reported stating that a system of compulsory notification of pulmonary tuberculosis was necessary for controlling the disease, that the Corporation should pay a fee of one rupee for each verified case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified by practitioners to the Health Department, and that the first step which should be taken after notification is the disinfection,—immediate and periodical,—of the house or rooms occupied by the patient. Other measures necessary for a campaign against the disease, include: (1) the establishment of a tuberculosis dispensary, (2) the provision of a hospital or wards for advanced tuberculosis cases, (3) the establishment of a sanitarium or farm colony for early cases, (4) supervision of milk and food supplies, and (5) education of the people,—both adults and children,—as to the cause, prevention and cure of the disease.

Provision of a Sanitarium.

These suggestions were carefully considered by the Standing Committee of the Corporation and the latter have now finally accepted the recommendation of the Committee that the compulsory notification system should be introduced into Madras, the medical practitioners who notify the disease being paid a fee of one rupee for each verified case. The introduction of the system, however, is not to take place until after the provision of a tuberculosis dispensary and a sanitarium. The decision of the Madras Corporation is an important step in the direction of the successful grappling with the white scourage of modern cities.

THE STORSTAD'S GOOD WORK.

SALVAGE IMPOSSIBLE.

BOMBAY LADY VICTIM

SURVIVORS SAVED BY STORSTAD.

CAPTAINS AGREE ON ONE POINT.

CANADIAN COMMISSION.

DONATION FROM THEIR MAJESTIES.

In the later messages it is stated that His Majesty King George V. has given £500 and the Queen £250 to the Mansion House Fund and the Canadian House of Commons has passed the Second Reading of the Bill appointing a Commission of Enquiry to consist of two Canadian Judges and one appointed by the Imperial Parliament.

From statements made by those who were on board the Storstad, this steamer did all that was possible to be done.

On one point the Captains of the two steamers are in accord, that the Empress of Ireland was going fast enough after the collision to push the Storstad aside.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.

Engineers James Rankin, W. Scott and H. Smith of the Empress of Asia, who were on their way to England on the Empress of Ireland have been saved.

INDIAN SALVATION ARMY OFFICER IDENTIFIED.

The body of Mrs. Brigadier Hunter, a member of the Salvation Army in India, has been identified.

DONATIONS FROM THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, June 1.

The King has given £500 and the Queen £250, to the Mansion House Fund for the Empress of Ireland disaster.

ACTOR'S BODY RECOVERED.

Mr. Laurence Irving's body has been recovered.

SALVAGE IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, June 2.

It is stated that the commander of H. M. cruiser Essex is of opinion that it will be impossible to salve the hull of the Empress of Ireland and that it must be blown up after efforts to recover the cargo and the bodies.

CANADIAN COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

OTTAWA, June 2.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill appointing a Commission of Enquiry into the Empress of Ireland disaster. The Bill will be read the third time to-day. The Commission will consist of two Canadian judges and one member appointed by the Imperial Government.

A SURVIVOR DERANGED THROUGH SUFFERINGS.

RIMOUSKI, June 2.

A naked woman has been found wandering near here talking incoherently. She is believed to be a survivor of the Empress of Ireland who drifted ashore with the wreckage and has become deranged through her sufferings.

MONTREAL, June 2.

The Storstad's anchor was jammed in such a position that it could have ripped the Empress of Ireland like a can-opener. Its point is stained with blood.

MRS. ANDRESEN'S STORY.

The wife of the captain said in an interview that she was with her husband on the bridge at the time of the collision. Her husband thought that the Storstad was sinking and tried to keep the vessel in the hole made in the Empress of Ireland. If the latter had not been going so fast they would have been able to stay there at least a few minutes. She then heard the screams and all the lifeboats ordered out.

GOOD WORK DONE BY STORSTAD.

LONDON, June 2.

The statements made by people on board the Storstad make it clear that she did everything possible.

Her boats, which were lowered in the promptest manner, saved practically all the survivors, while it was still uncertain whether she would keep afloat or not.

BOTH CAPTAINS AGREE ON ONE POINT.

Captain Andresen's statement that the Empress of Ireland was going so fast that she pushed the Storstad aside, agrees with Captain Kendall's evidence, that he ordered full speed ahead at the last moment.

BOMBAY LADY AMONG THE VICTIMS.

WELL-KNOWN IN GUZERAT AND POONA.

Mrs. Brigadier Hunter, of the Salvation Army, who, it how transpires, was one of the victims of the Empress of Ireland tragedy, was well-known in the Bombay Presidency, and particularly in Guzerat, under the name of Ratnabai, which she assumed when at work in India. Mrs. Hunter was a Scottish lady, and on coming to India about twenty years ago, she commenced work in Guzerat, where she married Brigadier Hunter.

After a stay of about seven years in Guzerat, Brigadier and Mrs. Hunter went to Poona, where they commenced work for the criminal classes which is now one of the most important and successful sections of the work of the Salvation Army in India.

In 1902, Mrs. Hunter went Home on account of ill-health, and last year went to Canada for a change. She was returning Home on the ill-fated Empress of Ireland to attend the International Salvation Army Congress to be held in London this month.

Mrs. Hunter, who was about 45 years of age, was to have returned to Bombay with her husband next year.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

MR. JINNAH'S ARTICLE IN "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.

"The Times" to-day publishes an article on the provisions of the new Council of India Bill by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, one of delegates from the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Jinnah describes the Bill as being most disappointing. There can be no doubt that what appears at the first blush to be some sort of principle of election is to all practical purposes illusory. Large numbers of electors will be creatures of the official class and not representatives of the people.

Mr. Jinnah postpones criticism of the remaining clauses pending an explanation. He does not think, however, that it is desired to create a portfolio system.

GENERAL SMUTS'S BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, June 2.

The Union House of Assembly to-day passed on the first reading the Bill, introduced by General Smuts, making provision for redress against certain grievances and the removal of certain disabilities of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Union.

BOY SCOUTS BOATING FATALITY.

SIX DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.

A Scoutmaster and five Boy Scouts have been drowned, owing to the overturning of a boat on the Oulton Broad, Suffolk.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Savage Lloyd-Mostyn.

Major-General Hon. Sir Savage Lloyd-Mostyn K.C.B., whose death is reprted by Reuter had a distinguished military career. He entered the army in 1853: served at the Crimea 1855: the Mutiny 1857-58: commanded headquarters on the Gold Coast throughout the second phase of the Ashanti War: and commanded a regimental district 1880-85.

HINDU IMMIGRATION.

DISCUSSION IN DOMINION LOWER HOUSE.

TO MEET HINDUS' CHALLENGE HALFWAY.

CLAUSE TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE OF COURTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, June 1.

Replying to a question in the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, said that ninety of the shipload of Hindus at Victoria had been rejected as medically unfit and thirteen had been allowed to enter the country as being persons who had returned to Canada.

Mr. Oliver, ex-Minister of the Interior, said that the Hindus had thrown out a challenge which should be met half-way.

Mr. Roche replied that he hoped that the present law was sufficient to prevent the entry of undesirables. If it was not, the law would be amended.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HINDUS.

Mr. Borden stated that he regretted that the Hindus had made this attempt in view of the fact that the order prohibiting the entry of artisans into British Columbia did not discriminate against the Hindus in particular.

Replying to a question, he announced that the Government would, if necessary, submit the section of the Immigration Act which prevents the interference of courts with the order of the Minister of the Interior.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM REACHES AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 1.

The English polo team has arrived. It was delayed twenty-four hours owing to the necessity for cautious navigation in ice fields.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

NO IMPERIAL BUILDINGS AT PRESENT VACANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

A "press communique" states:—The Government of India have now under their consideration the Report of the Committee presided over by Mr. Heseltine which was appointed to enquire into the present distribution of the offices occupying the various Imperial buildings in Calcutta with a view to the disposal or transfer of any buildings that could be set free by a more economical utilization of space. There are no Government offices at present unused.

The Report indicates tht some of the Government of India offices are inconveniently scattered and in some cases are spread over a larger area than is necessary.

When, however, these have been brought together it is not anticipated that the accomodation set free, together with that at present occupied by the Government of Bengal, will for some time to come be more than can be utilised for Government purposes.

THE SIND BANK.

ITS FURTHER WORKING TO BE CONSIDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, June 2.

With reference to the closing of the Karachi branch of the Sind Bank as reported yesterday, it is stated that this Bank has already closed its branches at Larkana, Shikapur, Sukkur, and Garhi Yasin. It has its Head Office at Hyderabad (Sind) and other branches are at Sehwan, Tatta, Quetta, Chaman and Bombay.

The capital of the Bank is given as Rs. 418,300 and the paid up capital as Rs. 88,895. The Reserve Fund is stated to be Rs. 7,280 and the deposits are given as Rs. 84,120. These figures are those of June 30th, 1913 and are the latest obtainable. The last dividend paid was 7½ per cent.

The following notice has been issued by Mr. Tahilram, General Manager:—

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Sind Bank will take place at the Hyderabad office on Sunday the 7th June, 1914, at 6-30 p.m., to finally decide whether the bank should be continued—if so, on what lines—or be wound up—if so whether, by voluntary liquidation, by the court or under the supervision of the Court.

FRANCE'S POLITICS.

INTERESTING SITUATION DEVELOPING.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

PRESIDENT'S NOTEWORTHY SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.

An interesting political situation is rapidly developing in France. It was expected that M. Doumergue would have faced the Chamber to-morrow, but his opponents allege that he is withdrawing owing to the fear of a straight vote on the Three Years' Service Law, to which opposition is increasing.

It is suggested that M. Viviani is in favour of the amendment of the law.

FRANCE WILL NOT SUBMIT TO DICTATES OF FOREIGNERS.

On the other hand, President Poincare made a noteworthy speech at the Gymnastic Banquet at Rennes to-day which was attended by British and Russian delegates. He emphatically declared that France did not wish to submit to the dictates of foreigners and intended to maintain her independence and rights. Therefore, she needed for her defence a numerous and well-trained army, capable of rapid mobilisation.

RESIGNATION OF CABINET.

M. VIVIANI'S PROSPECTS HOPEFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 2.

The Cabinet has formally resigned. The general opinion is that the Three Years' Service Act will be maintained.

The prospect of M. Viviani becoming Premier has been well received.

THE DOWRY DIFFICULTY AGAIN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

It is stated that at about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning information was received by the Burtollah police to the effect that an unmarried girl, named Diba Probha Debi, aged fifteen years, daughter of Bishnu Charan Roy, a Kaviraj of that district, had burned herself to death by pouring kerosine oil over her head and setting herself on fire, apparently in imitation of the case of the girl, Snehalata. It is stated that a marriage was arranged some time ago but it fell through. Another match was arranged but the girl is said to have become very depressed over the matter, the prospective bridegroom apparently not being educated nor healthy.

On Sunday morning the occupants of the neighbouring houses saw flames on the roof of the house and raised an alram. The inmates of the house rushed up and attempted to put out the flames with buckets of water. The fire was extinguished and the deceased was found in a corner huddled among a number of gunny bags. When picked up she was dead.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, June 2.

The sessions trial of the accused in the conspiracy case was resumed this morning.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai, for Amir Chand, Balmukand and Avadh Behari continued his cross-examination of Dina Nath, the approver.

A considerable portion of the cross-examination was directed to incidents in witness's acquaintance with Hardayal. Dina Nath was rigidly questioned regarding his career prior to his meeting Hardayal. Then Mr. Raghunath Sahai dealt with Dina Nath's visit to Delhi, whither he came in search of Hardayal and questioned the witness closely regarding those whom he met at Amir Chand's and the conversation he heard there.

Witness was next questioned regarding his meeting with Rash Behari Bose at the Hardwar Gurukul fair and his next meeting with Bose at Nabha House, Lahore.

CARRANZA DISSATISFIED.

OBTUSE MEDIATORS AT NIAGARA.

REBELS' CLAIM TO RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
EL PASO, June 2.

General Carranza has issued a statement in which he upbraids the mediators at Niagara for their lack of understanding of the Mexican conditions, being, as he says, seemingly unaware that the rebels are entitled to recognition.

They already hold two-thirds of the country and will settle the problem alone in a few months.

The Chief of the rebel army will be the Provisional President pending the elections.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES AT VERA CRUZ.

SHIPS FINED FOR DISCHARGING CARGO AT WRONG PORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 1.

The American authorities at Vera Cruz have fined the Bavaria 118,685, and Ypiranga 894,950 pesos for discharging cargo at a port other than that to which it was consigned.

A DANGEROUS PRISONER.

A MISSILE AIMED AT MAGISTRATE'S HEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

At the Howrah police court yesterday before Mr. R. N. Chatterjee a Mahomedan prisoner named Lal Mahomed created a scene by snatching up a heavy lead paper weight and flinging it at the presiding magistrate.

Lal Mahomed and one Abdool Mahomed were handcuffed together and placed in the dock on a charge of robbing and assaulting a Bengali.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused (Lal Mahomed) to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On the sentence of the Court being repeated to the accused he became enraged and attempting to get over the rails of the dock. Having failed to get within reach of Mr. Chatterjee he snatched up a paper-weight from the table in front of the dock and deliberately aimed it at the Magistrate's head. Mr. Chatterjee warded off the missile by putting up his arm.

Later in the afternoon the accused was brought before Mr. C. Bartley, Joint Magistrate, on a charge of committing an assault upon a public servant while in the execution of his duty.

The Joint Magistrate after hearing the evidence sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the latter sentence to take effect on the expiraton of the original term.

This is the third instance within the past two years in which the Magistrates in the Howrah Police Court have been threatened with violence.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOLE AND PRIZES AT MATHERAN.

(From our Correspondent.)
MATHERAN, June 2.

A pleasant and interesting programme was gone through at Matheran on the 31st May and 1st June. Seth Ratansee Muljee J. P. of Bombay kindly collected Rs. 1,500 for the distribution of grain and clothing to the poor of Matheran and books, slates and clothing to the school children.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai, Subha of Kadi, proposed and Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udeyram, late Dewan of Cutch, seconded that Major Murison, the popular Superintendent should preside and Mrs. Murison should kindly distribute the charity About 4,000 Dhangars, Thakurs and other hill people received grain and clothing on the first day, while the students got their prizes the next day.

Major Murison praised Seth Ratansee for his public sprit and said that it had given him and Mrs. Murison great pleasure in taking part in the very agreeable functions of two days and thanked the audience for the honour done to them.

After a vote of thanks to Major Murison for presiding and Mrs. Murison for distributing the doles and prizes, etc., the meeting dispersed with three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor. The gathering took place in the spacious compound of the Royal Hindoo Hotel, Chawk Hall, whose manager was also thanked for his nice arrangements.

THE PARLIAMENTARY TREE.

CHANCELLOR'S RIPENING FRUIT.

NO DISSOLUTION UNTIL GATHERED.

SUFFRAGETTES INTERRUPT MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, June 2.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day addressed an open-air meeting at Criccieth, but was persistently interrupted by Suffragettes.

He said that the Parliament Act tree had been planted three years ago, and there was not going to be a dissolution until they had gathered all the ripening fruit.

While he was speaking, Suffragettes broke many windows in Criccieth High Street with hammers.

DEATH IN CALCUTTA POLICE LOCK-UP.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

A verdict of suicide by hanging was returned at the adjourned inquest on J. Marooth, the well-known athlete, who was found dead in the Lal Bazar lock-up with his neck tied to a bar with a handkerchief.

Police evidence was given to the effect that bail was refused because the deceased had given several addresses and they were suspicious about him. It was also stated that Mrs. Marooth said in the police office "Let him remain where he is, I shall be glad if he goes to jail for six months." Mrs. Marooth denied this statement on oath.

Mr. Bonnerjee, Barrister, asked to be allowed to cross-examine on this statement but the coroner refused.

The Coroner, summing up, said the deceased had either lost or dissipated the whole of the month's salary and this together with the circumstances of his arrest may have caused him to commit suicide.

CHARITY CONCERTS AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

AN APPETISING PROGRAMME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

The concert in aid of the Simla charities which takes place at Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday the 17th instant promises to be unusually interesting. The fine Viceregal Lodge orchestra under Herr Buchner being assisted by some sixteen leading amateurs. The programme includes selections from the Parsifal opera of William Tell, Liszts, Rhapsodies and the great ballet Coppellia.

LORD PENTLAND'S MOVEMENTS.

REMODELLING THE NEWINGTON INSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 2.

It is likely that His Excellency Lord Pentland, will make a fortnight's tour in North Malabar and South Canara in October and November on his way to Madras from Ootacamund.

There will be a meeting at Government House, Ootacamund, on Thursday the 4th instant at which the question of the remodelling of the Newington Institution on the lines of the Rajkumar College will be discussed. His Highness the Maharaja of Bobbili has been invited to attend the meeting.

It is reported that a Conference of Inspectors of schools will be held under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction at Ootacamund on the 15th and 16th instant.

1ST BENGAL VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

A NEW COMPANY FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 2.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned the formation of a new company of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles at Delhi to be composed of the members of Government of India departments and offices at that station. This will be known as "N" Company.

An Appointments Board has been newly formed in connection with the Punjab University. The aim of the Board (which is composed of leading educational and other authorities) is to facilitate the employment of graduates of the university; and the idea originated in imitation of the Cambridge University Appointments Board. The Board's recommendations are confined to graduates personally known to the Board or to college authorities, and no fee or commission is charged.

HOME RULE.

THE "FEDERAL SOLUTION."

DIFFICULTIES REVIEWED.

PROBLEM VASTER THAN HOME RULE ITSELF.

To attempt to solve one constitutional problem by raising another and a greater is not a very hopeful method when the original problem with which you have to deal is, as in the case of Ireland, urgent and peculiar, writes Professor J. H. Morgan in the "Manchester Guardian." Yet this is the procedure that is urged on us by the advocates of what is known as the "Federal" solution. Irish Home Rule is fully matured, it has engaged the attention of Parliament for three sessions, and it has been before the country in one form or another for more than twenty-five years. We are now urged at the eleventh hour to substitute for it something which has scarcely engaged the attention of Parliament for a single day, which has never yet been put into a bill by a responsible draftsman, and which, it is safe to say, has never been put forward by a single candidate upon the hustings. To "federalise" the United Kingdom would involve the creation of a written Constitution as complex as that of the United States and would tax all the energies of all the jurists in England for months, if not for years, before it could be put into a draftsman's hands. It would involve the repeal of scores, nay of hundreds, of statutes, innumerable administrative readjustments, and the complete reform of the House of Lords.

THE SPECIAL CASE OF IRELAND.

All this, it may be said, is worth doing. Possibly it is, but, looking at the matter as a question of practical politics, it is highly important that we should realise what such an undertaking would mean. It would mean, to begin with, the complete abandonment of the Home Rule Bill and the sacrifice of all the fruits of the Parliament Act. That bill is not suited, and never was intended, to be the corner-stone of a "Federal" system. It proceeds on the assumption—which no one who knows anything of Irish administration can question—that the case of Ireland is *sui generis*; that she is already differentiated from Great Britain by a system of government so peculiar to herself that it requires nothing but a legislature to make it intelligible. "You are leaving Ireland," said Grattan of the Act of Union, "all the appanage of a kingdom except a legislature." She has not only her own Executive represented by the hierarchy at the head of which stands the Lord Lieutenant, but her own laws—land, education, local government, and a hundred other things.

It is hardly necessary to point out that neither England nor Wales nor even Scotland are at present differentiated from one another to anything like the same degree. It would seem obvious that a bill such as the Home Rule Bill, designed with a view to these Irish peculiarities, could not serve as a kind of Model Clauses Act for extending legislative autonomy to England, Scotland, and Wales. Standardisation of parts is only possible if the bill itself is entirely recast or, rather, abandoned.

THE POWERS CONCEDED TO IRELAND.

A little reflection will show that a symmetrical system of "Federalism" for the whole of the United Kingdom is only possible on the assumption that Irishmen are prepared to surrender a considerable proportion of the legislative autonomy conceded to them under the bill. You cannot level up the legislative autonomy to be conceded to England, Scotland, and Wales to the level conceded to Ireland; you must level down Irish autonomy to what may be good for the other three countries, supposing, which is doubtful, that you could find a common denominator for the three. I doubt if Irishmen either can or should agree to that. My reasons for stating the difficulty in these words is this: The bill concedes to Ireland a general power to legislate for "the peace, order, and good government" of that country in all matters not expressly reserved, and the matters so reserved are few and obvious in number. There is, for example, practically no commercial or industrial legislation which Ireland cannot initiate. Is it desirable to dimember the law and administration of Great Britain in the same way and to the same extent?

I cannot see the slightest evidence of any demand for such powers in the case of the remaining three countries. If legislative autonomy is to come in their case it seems to me it must come in the shape of English, Scottish, and Welsh Standing Committees within the House itself which can deal with each case on its merits, and which will always be subject to the Report stage of the whole House. Wales, for example, is almost identical with England in all matters of legislation and administration, and I can conceive nothing more costly or gratuitous than to give her powers of legislation as considerable as those of Ireland, and to burden her with the tremendous cost of a separate Executive possessing the large prerogatives of the Dublin Government.

THE TREATMENT OF ULSTER.

Still more is this true if, as I assume is the starting point of the "Federal" solution, Ulster herself is to have a Legislature and Executive of her own. Are we to have five different systems of Factory Law and Poor Law and Cattle Diseases Acts—Irish, Welsh, Scottish, English, and "Ulster"—within the United Kingdom? If the Home Rule Bill is to be the basis of a Federal solution, we must be prepared for that. It may be possible to concede such autonomy to Ireland, which is an almost purely pastoral country with her own standard of living, but I see nothing but mischief in applying such a solvent to the economic homogeneity of Great Britain.

Other and less theoretical objections stand in the way. The allocation of legislative power to Ireland, in so far as certain of the "reserved matters," such as land purchase, is concerned, is based on the fact that British credit is heavily pledged in the interests of Ireland. That is good ground for reserving the control of land purchase in the hands of the Imperial Parliament. But no justification would exist for denying freedom in such matters in the case of Scotland, which already has her own Standing Committee for these purposes. Or again take the question of finance. The financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill, particularly those dealing with the Transferred Services and the Joint Exchequer Board, are based on the peculiar situation of Ireland as regards her balance-sheet of revenue and expenditure. The whole of the financial arrangements are stamped with a necessarily transitional character, and not until Irish revenue and expenditure balance will it be possible to give these arrangements that permanent character which will alone permit of their duplication in the case of the other parts of the United Kingdom, which, like Scotland and unlike Ireland, already show a balance of revenue over expenditure.

LIBERAL MEASURES IN ENGLAND.

I will not here attempt to prejudge the question of Scottish Home Rule. As a Scottish candidate at the last election I have a good deal of sympathy with that agitation, and I am inclined to insist that it can stand on its own merits. There already exists in the Scottish Standing Committees and the Scottish Private Bill Commissioners the materials for treatment *sui generis*. But as regards England and Wales, I feel inclined to ask the Liberal "Federalists" whether their Federalism and their Liberalism may not make strange bedfellows. What is likely to be the fate of Liberal measures affecting land, licensing, factory, and trade union legislation if England and Wales alone, or, worse still, England alone, is to be sole arbiter of its own legislation in these matters? There will be a real risk not only of particularist legislation, creating grave economic inequalities between the different parts of the United Kingdom, but of reactionary legislation. If the discussion of such matters is enlarged to take in the whole of the United Kingdom it is thereby liberalised in the best sense of the term. The moment it is localised it becomes parochial and is peculiarly liable to be influenced by short views and interested opinions. We might have had to wait a long time for our Factory and Coal Mines Act if they had depended for their initiation on the by-laws of the counties of Lancashire or Durham. Selfish, short-sighted, and purely local views are always put to shame in an assembly which is representative of the whole community. This is also no less true of administration than it is of legislation. I am well aware that centralisation may be carried too far; what, however, we are much more apt to forget is that the same is true of devolution. In this, as in most political matters, there is a mean between two extremes.

My own opinion is that the most hopeful solution for the delegation of legislative autonomy in Great Britain itself is to be found, not in the establishment of three separate legislatures and executives in England, Wales, and Scotland, but in the development of three Standing Committees at Westminster over whose deliberations the House would always retain the ultimate control.

MR. CHURCHILL ON WORK AND PLAY.

THE SHOP ASSISTANT, HIS HOURS & HOLIDAYS.

The Saturday Half Holiday cause celebrated its jubilee by a banquet at the Metropole on the night of May 8, attended by forty Mayors and the representatives of every prominent business house in the metropolis, says the "Daily News." The Duke of Teck presided, and an equally interesting fact was the presence of Mr. Winston Churchill, who was Home Secretary when the Shop Act of 1912 was passed.

Mr. Churchill, who was greeted with prolonged cheering, said the restrictions of shop hours were no real impediment to trade. Healthy and reasonable hours meant the highest efficiency of labour, and there was not the least reason why the public should not do their shopping in proper hours and not sprawl it all over the day. The public were not thoughtless or unkind, but merely uninstructed. Our task was to instruct and discipline the public.

MANY PROBLEMS.

He knew well enough the number of insoluble problems which seemed to be associated with our trading system. There was the Jewish difficulty, Sunday closing; there were the seaside resorts, the costermongers and the hairdressers. Subsequent reforms were only possible if public opinion was sufficiently educated. He was glad to realise the value of the regulation of meal hours and of the compulsory statutory half-holiday; but if Parliament was expected to entrench positions they must first be stormed and captured by such societies as the Early Closing.

There were hundreds of thousands of young girls and young men who would not always be excluded from their fair share in the recreations of life. Some people regarded holidays as a positive deprivation. They were a minority.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

One could look forward to the future of the country with the greatest confidence if due regard was had for the leisure and pleasure of toilers of the world.

Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P., said the ceaseless toil of many of the masses could only mean destruction of body and soul.

He proceeded to indulge in some good-natured chaff of the First Lord, declaring that he hoped wise legislation would not be sacrificed to party politics, and Sir George Reid brought down the house by retorting that nobody believed in party government when he was in opposition.

Other speakers insisted on the necessity for the preservation of elastioity of mind and of body, which could only be accomplished by a more reasonable distribution of the leisure of the community.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived here to-day from Mahabaleshwar and left by the Madras Mail en route for Madras and Ootacamund where they will spend a week as guests of Lord and Lady Pentland.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

ORDERED OFF THE FOOTPATH.

EAST LONDON MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

The Town Clerk of East London has inserted a Corporation Notice in the local papers, to the effect that: in terms of amended Regulation No. 7 of the Miscellaneous Regulations of the Municipality of East London, approved and allowed by His Excellency the Governor on the 30th December, 1903, and promulgated in Government Gazette No. 8613 of the 12th January, 1904, the Municipal Council of East London has, by a resolution, declared certain streets, thoroughfares or squares to be principal streets, thoroughfares or squares, in addition to those already so declared, and that Natives and Asiatics shall not be allowed or authorised to congregate, stand or walk upon any sidewalk or pavement in any such street, thoroughfare or square, and that this resolution shall come into force on the 23rd day of May, 1914.

In his book "The Indians of South Africa", Mr. Polak gives the following paragraph regarding the position of Indians in East London:—"The only Municipality in the Cape Colony where there are specific anti-Indian-by-laws in East London. In this unique town, municipal regulations were promulgated under Act No. 11 of 1895, by virtue whereof British Indians, even though considerable merchants, registered voters and large ratepayers, have been reduced to the status of the African aboriginal Native. These Regulations prohibit their using the side walks in the public street; being out in the streets after 8 p.m. without a pass; residing and carrying on their business, within certain limits of the municipal area, except upon securing a municipal certificate—literally a police pass—both which first-mentioned disabilities have been considered by the best legal opinion in the Colony to be *ultra vires*. Whilst the East London Indians are thus legally and practically deprived of their full individual liberty, and placed below the level of their own Kaffir servants, they have, as masters and employers, to grant permits allowing freedom of movement in the town to these very servants, who are also otherwise protected and whose interests are safeguarded by special legislation. Many other petty insults are put upon them, such as not being allowed the use of the benches in the public parks, which benches are marked "for Europeans only"; the ferry boats on the Buffalo River are barred to them, except with considerable trouble and inconvenience; in the public markets British Indians are relegated with the Kaffirs, whilst the white people are granted separate stands; and in the public tram-cars, Indians are not allowed inside. As these are municipal regulations the Cape Government, though sympathetic can do nothing to procure relief.

ASIATIC POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The following statement, dated 28th April, 1914, of male Asiatics registered in the Transvaal between 1st July, 1907, and 25th April, 1914, was issued by the Registrar of Asiatics:—

BY RACE.

Indians, 11,054; Chinese, 1,240; Parsees or Persians, 38; Asiatic Arabs, 6; Afghan, 1; Japanese, 1; Asiatic Creoles and other mixed races, 39. Total 12,379.

BY RELIGION.

Hindus, 5,666; Mahomedans, 5,147; Confucians including Cantonese, 1,212; Christians, 271; Buddhists, 41; Zoroastrians, 38; Undetermined denominations, 4. Total 12,379.

Minor sons and wards claimed but not yet registered, 6,654.

Wives claimed, 7,926.

7,739 males claim to have 1 wife—7,739 females; 89 males claim to have 2 wives—178 females; 3 males claim to have 3 wives—9 females; 4,548 males are unmarried. Total 12,379 males. 7,926 females.

2 Mahomedans and 1 Hindu with 3 wives each; 62 Mahomedans and 27 Hindus with 2 wives each; 7,739 males with 1 wife each.

Unmarried Asiatic females are not included in this return, such persons not falling under Asiatic Legislation.

The following Government order has been issued by the Mysore Government. In supersesion of all previous orders on the subject, the following revised instructions are laid down in regard to the methods of disinfection to be followed in the State:—(1) In infected villages of the Mysore State bordering on the Madras Presidency, desiccation, combined with fumigation with neem leaves, line washing and the use of kerosene oil emulsion should be adopted as hitherto. (2) In all other places, desiccation, combined with fumigation with neem leaves need alone be adopted, the use of kerosene oil emulsion being limited to the exterior surroundings of a house, such as drains, etc.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

MAHALUXMI RACECOURSE.

TURF CLUB TO HAVE 30 YEARS' LEASE.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered the following report of the Land Committee on the question of the proposed lease to the Western India Turf Club of the property now held by them at Mahaluxmi.

As the result of a considerable amount of correspondence which has taken place between the Chairman and the Western India Turf Club the Trustees of the Club have now offered to take up a lease for a term of 30 years on the conditions contained in their Secretary's letter, dated the 8th May 1914. This letter is set out below: "In reply to your letter No. 2,722, dated 27th April 1914, I am directed by the Committee of the Western India Turf Club to submit this their formal application for a 30 years' lease of the area as at present rented to this Club in and around the Race Course at Mahaluxmi on the conditions mentioned below, which, except for the alteration now made in condition (*i*), have, it is understood, already been passed by the Land Committee of the City Improvement Trust:—

(i) Term of 30 years to run from 1st June 1914.

(ii) Rent to be Rs. 7,500 per annum payable quarterly.

(iii) Tenants to pay all the Municipal and other rates and taxes.

(iv) Plans of all buildings to be created on the land to be approval of by the Board.

(v) Tenants not to be entitled to any compensation for any crops or buildings standing on the land at the end of the tenancy.

(vi) Tenants to have option to remove all buildings and fixtures other than boundary walls, fences and gates along the frontages to Clarke and Junction Roads before termination of tenancy.

(vii) Tenants gradually to fill in the land within the existing Race Course so as to bring it up to the level of the racing track for the time being and for this purpose they shall be bound to bring on to the land every year from outside sufficient material to occupy when consolidated a space of 250,000 cubic feet. The tenants shall be at liberty to use any Municipal sweepings, provided there be at least nine inches of sweet earth on the top of such sweepings after consolidation.

A joint level survey of the whole of area included within the racing track will be made by the Trust Engineer and a representative of the Turf Club.

This will form the basis for all future measurements. Measurements will be taken during the first week in December of each year of the filling done up to date and any shortage found between such filling and the stipulated amount will be required to be made good during the following 12 months in addition to the annual amount required under this Agreement. In case of dispute the measurement taken by the Trust Engineer shall be final.

(viii) Tenants to erect before 1st June 1916 along the frontages to Clarke and Junction Roads a compound wall and fence of a design to be approved of by the Board.

(ix) Tenants to have power to terminate the lease at the expiration of each 10 years of the term.

(x) Tenants to pay costs of and incidental to the Lease.

(xi) The above terms to be embodied in a lease to be drawn up and approved of by the Board's solicitors.

(2) With regard to the condition *i*, my Committee are desirous that the new lease should commence from the 1st June 1914, and not from the 1st June 1915, as they can see no reason why the matter should be held over for another year.

"(3) (a) With regard to condition *vii*, my Committee would bring to notice that a considerable amount of filling in inside the existing Race Course has already been done by the Turf Club, and it should b clearly defined in the lease that this will be allowed to count towards the 250,000 cubic feet of filling in required to be done annually.

Early in April and May 1913, when the preliminary negotiations for this lease were instituted, and it was seen that filling in would be required to be done, arrangements were made for as many cartloads of Municipal sweepings as could be obtained daily, to be deposited inside the Race Course. Large quantities of earth, ashes, litter, the Turf Club's own refuse, &c., were also carted on to the ground inside the Race Course at considerable expense to form a covering for the Municipal sweepings, as it was assumed that only a short period of time would elapse before the new lease was sanctioned; and it was not known then that the lease would take so long to be finally approved.

Even although it is not yet known when the new lease will commence, arrangements are still being made to proceed with the filling in required. This work has been taken in hand at the earliest opportunity possible for the reason that the only available time of the year in which carts can work across and inside the Race Course are during the months of April and May or until such time as the monsoon commences, as immediately the monsoon breaks the Race Course and land inside are under water and absolutely impassable for carts. It is obvious also that carts cannot work across the Race Course during the Training or Racing Season without involving the risk of dangerous accidents to horses and jockeys. Moreover from October to March, inclusive about 400 race horses are in training daily and the tracks across the course have to be most carefully kept in order to prevent these horses breaking down which would most certainly result if these crossings were rendered rough and uneven, as they doubtless must be, by the passage of heavily laden carts.

"(3) (b) I am further directed to state that my Committee are desirous that a clause should be inserted in the lease to the effect that if it is found possible to fill in more than 250,000 cubic feet in one year the surplus amount should be allowed to count towards any future measurements, as the Turf Club will endeavour to gradually accumulate one year's material to safeguard itself against unforeseen contingencies, such as plague, strikes, cattle diseases or any other causes which may interfere with the supply of the material and labour required.

"(4) With the above modifications in conditions *i* and *vii*, the terms of the lease, as suggested by your Board, are accepted."

These terms are the same as those settled by us with the following alterations:—(1) The term of 30 years should run from the 1st June, 1914, instead of from the 1st June, 1915. There is no objection to this. (2) In para. 3 (a) of his letter above referred to the Secretary of the Turf Club states that a considerable amount of filling has already been done by the Club inside the existing Race Course and he asks that it may be clearly defined in the lease that this should come towards the 250,000 cubic feet of filling required to be done annually. This is reasonable and may be agreed to. (3) The Secretary of the Club also requests that if it is found possible to fill in more than 250,000 cubic feet in any one year the surplus should be allowed to count towards any future measurements. This also is reasonable. In the seventh condition the term "any Municipal Sweepings" is used—this should read "dry Municipal Sweepings."

We therefore beg to recommend that the Trustees of the Western India Turf Club be informed that the Board are willing to make application to Government under Section 60 (2) (b) of the Act for permission to grant them a 30 years' lease of the land now held by them from the Board on the conditions contained in their Secretary's letter, dated the 8th instant, and on the additional condition that the term "any Municipal Sweepings" used in the seventh condition be altered to read "dry Municipal Sweepings."

It was resolved to adopt the Report with a further condition that should the Club exercise their option of terminating the lease after a period of ten or twenty years, they should give notice of one year and pay to the board a sun of Rs. 15,000 in the former case or Rs. 7,500 in the latter case. Should the Club accept these condition, Government should be moved to sanction the lease on the terms agreed upon.

INSTITUTE LUSO INDIANO CRICKET FIXTURES.

A. TEAM.

Sunday, 31st May.—Telegraphs v. Commercials.
Sunday, 7th June.—Eastern Telegraphs.
Sunday, 14th June.—Government Telegraphs.
Friday, 19th June.—(A) Islam Gymkhana.
Sunday, 21st June.—New Hindu C. C.
Monday, 22nd June.—Gujarati Union C. C.
Sunday, 28th June.—P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
Sunday, 5th July.—Cyrus Hardinge C. C.
Sunday, 12th July.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sunday, 19th July.—Mahomedan C. C.
Sunday, 26th July.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Sunday, 2nd August.—Parel Christian Sporting Club.
Sunday, 9th August.—Hindu Gymkhana B.
Friday, 14th August.—(A) St. Xavier's College.
Sunday, 16th August.—Anglo-Portug. Inst. (Poona).
Sunday, 23rd August.—Mazagon Institute.
Monday, 24th August.—(A) John Bright C. C.
Saturday, 29th August.—(A) Bhusawal.
Sunday, 30th August.—(A) Bhusawal.
Sunday, 6th September.—Anglo-Portug. Inst. (Pona).
Saturday, 19th September.—Bombay Gymkhana (B).
Sunday, 20th September.—(A) Hindu Gymkhana.
Sunday, 27th September.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sunday, 4th October.—(A) Telegraphs v. Commercials.
Sunday, 11th October.—Association Sports 4-30 p.m.

B. TEAM.

Saturday, 6th June.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Saturday, 13th June.—Gujarati Union C. C.
Saturday, 20th June.—Coronation C. C.
Saturday, 27th June.—Bombay Recreation Club.
Saturday, 4th July.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Saturday, 11th July.—Wellington C. C.
Saturday, 18th July.—Alliance C. C.
Saturday, 25th July.—St. Xavier's School.
Saturday, 1st August.—Mazagon Institute.
Saturday, 8th August.—.....
Saturday, 15th August.—Parel Christian Sporting Club.
Saturday, 22nd August.—Alliance C. C.
Saturday, 5th September.—Cyrus Hardinge C. C.
Saturday, 26th September.—Goan Union High School.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 2.

A very successful horse show was held here to-day when the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff were "At Home" on the ground. The best horse in the show was Captain Riechwala's Roseberry and the best pony was the Kour Saheb of Pátiala's Alice.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The number of aeroplanes at present in possession of the Army in India is three.

Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General Madras has one year's extension of service.

It is understood that the question of revision of the Indian Mines Act and the Land Acquisition Mines Act is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Officiating Postmaster-General, Central Circle, will revert as Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras, on being relieved on the 6th June, by Mr. C. H. Harrison who is now recovering from his illness.

A marriage market is held yearly at the Fair at Sipi, a Native State six miles from Simla, says the "Leader," of Allahabad. "Here marriages are arranged and wives exchanged. The average price for a wife is Rs. 80. Where wives can be exchanged, there can be no neccessity for divorce."

Mr. Shripad Krishna Belwalkar M.A. who was Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, and who had been to America on special leave to further prosecute his studies in that Continent, has obtained the degree of Ph. D. at the Harward University.

Some days ago it was stated that the ferry steamers at Talaimannar were being delayed owing to the fact that the water at the end of the landing pier was not deep enough. On receipt of a telegram from the South Indian Railway Agent, stating that the Captain reported only 4 ft. of water at Talaimannar pier, divers were sent to Mannar. The result says a Ceylon paper, has caused much amusement. The divers found about 6 ft. of steamer ashes at the bottom and the ferry authorities have now been requested to have them removed without delay!

Arrangements have been concluded whereby the following educationists who are attending the British Association meeting in Australia will on their way Home, lecture for the University at Calcutta on the subjects named:—Professor H. H. Turner of Oxford, on pure mathematics, Professor E. W. Brown of Yale, on applied mathematics; Professor H. E. Armstrong of the Imperial College of Science, on chemistry; Professor W. M. Hicks of Sheffield, on physics; Professor W. Bateson, President elect of the British Association, on biology.

It is now definitely decided that Sir Robert Baden Powell visits India in the coming cold weather. It is hoped to make a combined Rally of Boy Scouts from all over India the great feature of the visit. The last combined Rally took place when the King visited India and was held at Calcutta, chiefly because Bengal had the largest numbers of Boy Scouts. Since then, however, Boy Scouting has made the most remarkable progress in the Punjab and Upper India and Bengal is now behind in numbers. Delhi has, therefore, been selected as the centre for the combined Rally.

M. BERGSON ON MEMORY.

THE STRAIN OF BEING A HUMAN BEING.

Professor Bergson delivered in Edinburgh University on May 14 the eighth of his course of Gifford lectures on "The Problem of Personality." On this occasion Professor Bergson lectured in English instead of in French, says the "Morning Post."

This lecture and the next, he said, would be devoted to the description and interpretation of certain disorders of personality, but only in so far as the study of those disorders might throw some light on the nature of personality in its normal state. They had seen that their consciousness of self was made up in great part of the memory of their past. That past was preserved dimly as unconscious memory, but consciousness was ever watching it so as to have the power of utilising any such part of it as circumstances might determine and in that event of bringing that part of it back from the dim state into life again. Their consciousness of self was made up also of the feeing that they had of an impulse forward. That *elan* was seen especially in what they called will. Thus the two essential aspects of human personality were, firstly, memory taking in the whole scope of the unconscious past so as at any moment to render conscious such part thereof as was to be utilised, and, secondly, will continually straining towards the future. But it was only by an effort that humanity in general had been able to acquire these two functions, and that the individual moment to render conscious such part was able to exercise them. That effect they did not notice, because it was constant, but it was non the less a strain. To be a human being was in itself a strain, it was indeed a strain which some were unable to bear. Hence the disorders of personality. These might be divided into two classes, according as they concerned either of the two essential aspects of the person, memory, or will.

Considering the disorders which belonged to the former of these classes, he said that in a general way these disorders seemed to show that they constantly put forth a special effort and underwent a special strain in watching with their consciousness the whole of their unconscious past in order to select in it what they might require. That effort of vigilance might in certain cases become impossible; in that event rather than abandon it entirely consciousness would limit its effort to one part of the unconsciously remembered, closing its eyes as it were upon the rest. Many cases of amnesia were phenomena of that sort. They must in fact draw a distinction between those forms of amnesa which related to impersonal recollections, such as recollections of words or music, etc., and those which affected personal recollections localised at a given point in them. It was these latter kinds of amnesia which constituted derangements of personality, and they were totally different from others. In particular, it was in that way they must interpret the cases of double, triple, and multiple, personality, or, at least, most of them, for probably the two cases observed by Dr. Morton Prince, and more particularly the much-talked-of case of the Misses Beauchamp, belonged to quite a different class. In the so-called cases of splitting up of the self, there was really a single self, which from time to time resigned itself to watching only one part of its unconscious past.

A COMEDIAN'S CONTRACT.

SALARY OF A MUSIC-HALL ARTIST.

MR. WILL EVANS ON AN ACTOR'S LIFE

An action was begun during the mail week before Mr. Justice Atkin, in which the London Theatre of Varieties (Limited) sought an injunction to restrain Mr. Will Evans, who was playing in *After the Girl* at the Gaiety Theatre, from appearing there or at other theatres in breach of his agreement with the plaintiffs, says "The Times." Damages are also claimed.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. Patrick Hastings appeared for the plaintiffs; and Sir Frederick Low, K.C., and Mr. McCardie for the defendant.

The agreement with the plaintiffs and the defendant's engagement at the Gaiety were admitted, and it was agreed that the defendant should begin.

Sir Frederick Low said that the defendant was Mr. Will Evans, the well-known performer, at present appearing in *After the Girl* at the Gaiety Theatre. The case was a sad one. Owing to the state of his health it was impossible for the defendant to continue to incur the strain of music-hall performances without the greatest risk to his life. He was 47 years of age, with a wife and two children, and was entirely dependent on his personal exertions, and from that point of view the case was very interesting to professional men in the same position. The defendant from humble beginnings had in his 30 years on the stage risen to an eminent position in his class of performance. On March 15, 1912, he entered into a contract with the plaintiffs, the proprietors of some 22 halls in London, to perform four times a night at their halls within a radius of 12 miles of the County of London at a salary of £80 a week. He agreed to give the plaintiffs his exclusive services, his engagement at Drury Lane pantomime being excepted. The work was of an exhausting nature, and four or five years ago his health began to suffer, and later signs of the possibility of phthisis appeared. It became obvious that he could not continue the strain of four performances a night, and accordingly, in September, 1913, the agreement was modified.

In August, 1913, he had pleurisy, and also had a bicycle accident. Last Christmas he appeared at Drury Lane, and made the discovery that performing in a theatre did not involve the wear and tear and injury to health caused by music-hall performances. After his engagement ended on March 7 he performed at a music-hall in Bolton with results so serious that he consulted his doctor at once, and also Sir St. Clair Thomson, and they told him that if he wished to live he must abandon music-hall performances altogether, because he was threatened with tuberculosis of the lungs. Indeed, they advised an entire abandonment of stage performances, but, as an experiment, suggested performances on the theatre stage only. Accordingly he obtained the Gaiety engagement; he communicated his intention to the plaintiffs, and was medically examined on their behalf. If it was true that the defendant was in that state of health, the action was a remarkable one, for the plaintiffs were seeking to prevent him from earning a livelihood although he was unable to fulfil his contract with them. But they had determined to have their pound of flesh.

TOBACCO SMOKE AND NOISE IN THE BARS.

The defendant would call various witnesses to show the nature of music-hall performances, among them Mr. Seymour Hicks and Mr. George Graves, his colleague at Drury Lane. Among other things the smell of tobacco in the halls distressed the defendant. Then the audience was differennt from a theatre audience, more on the move, with noise in the bars, and entertaining them involved a greater exertion of voice in the performer. The whole strain of the performance was on him while in the theatre he would generally be only one of a group. He had to go from one hall to another in a state of perspiration in the open air when suffering from great physical exhaustion. At many of the plaintiffs' halls there were two performances a night, with *matinees* on some days. He (counsel) submitted that a contract which could only be performed at the risk of life could not be enforced. The defendant had cancelled engagements (including that with the plaintiffs), involving a loss of £2,960 in 1914, £3,065 in 1915, £3,670 in 1916, £3,860 in 1917, and £3,860 in 1918, some of them at £150 a week. He was now going to take a three months' rest in the hope of delaying the disease from which he suffered. His engagement at the Gaiety Theatre would end with the run of the piece on Saturday week. His salary there was £80 a week, and as he might be out of engagements, and more over, would have to rehearse without salary, the change involved great pecuniary loss.

THE DEFENDANT IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. William Edward Evans, examined by Mr. McCardie, bore out the statement above. He said that the "two houses a night" system came into vogue in 1906-7. He used to sing comic songs, but since 1910 he had appeared in sketches, *Building a Chicken House, Harnessing a Horse*, and others. Playing in sketches was about six times as hard as singing comic songs. Each of his performances lasted about 25 minutes, though the contract only stipulated 15 minutes. A specimen day would be as follows:—He would breakfast at 11-30, and perform at the Palladium about 3-30. He would then be rubbed down, being "sopping wet," and he would change his clothes. He would then get something to eat—tea and eggs generally, as they were easily digestible. He would then perform at the Palladium from about 6-40 to 7, and would then go in his motor, for which he had to pay himself, to Lewisham, where he would give two performances, returning to give a last performance at the Palladium, which would end about 11-30. After that he would be in a state of collapse, for the people at the second houses had paid the same money as those at the first, and he had to work to please them. Breakfast and tea were the only substantial meals he had, and he suffered from indigestion. He had to pay the bulk of the cost of those assisting him in his sketches. He saw Mr. Gulliver, the managing director of the plaintiffs, and he told him that he could not perform even if he was offered £1,000 a week. Mr. Gulliver replied that he had a cast-iron contract with him, and he would have his pound of flesh. The defendant replied that it was silly to talk like that, but that he would do his) best. He (defendant issued a writ against the plaintiffs to have the agreement set aside, but the case was standing over.

THE ACOUSTICS OF DRURY LANE.

Drury Lane was one of the best theatres in the kingdom for speaking in—a whisper might almost be heard in the gallery. He had frequent rests during the pantomime between his appearances on the stage, and also while Mr. Graves did all the talkin (Laughter.) At the time when he had had to give up the music-hall stage he was getting more popular and was having the best time that he had ever had. His health had much improved since. The tobacco smoked in the suburban halls was not of very good quality. Simulating shrieks of laughter was a very great strain, and things had to be taken at a rush, and he had to keep raising his voice to be heard above the laughter. This was not so in the theatre.

Mr. Justice Atkin.—The change is very much like that from the Bar to the Bench. (Laughter.)

SIR ST. CLAIR THOMSON'S EVIDENCE

Sir St. Clair Thomson, whose evidence was interposed by consent, said that he examined the defendant in March last. His condition indicated a threat of tuberculosis, and in his opinion a continuance of music-hall appearances would be decidedly risky.

In cross-examination by Mr. Schiller, he said that the defendant's state was pro-tubercular. A three months' rest might get rid of the symptoms.

The defendant, in further cross-examination, said that Mr. Graves helped him very kindly in doing *Whitewashing the Ceiling* at Drury Lane, and when he could not speak his lines spoke them for him. He had not much knock-about business at the pantomime.

Mr. Schiller.—You knocked Mr. Lupino down?—Yes, I knocked him down, but I didn't do any knock-about work. I had a song and dance and had to walk in a bobble skirt and fall down. That does not exhaust any one if properly done.

In re-examination he said that the plaintiffs had refused a partial performance of his contracts.

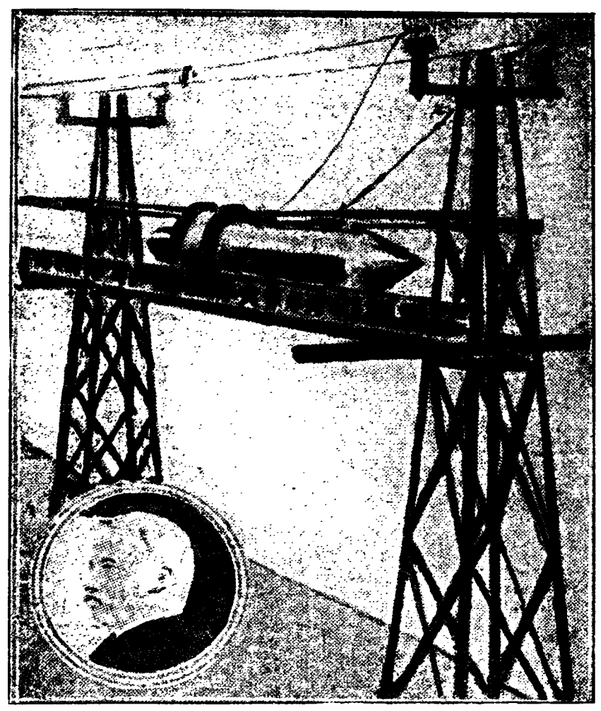
MR. GEORGE GRAVES'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. George Graves, examined by Mr. McCardie, said that work in the halls was harder than in the theatre. The smoke affected the voice and if much beer had been consumed one noticed it. (Laughter.) The people in the cheaper parts were "not a b nquet." Then the second house audience met the first house, and he had seen some very severe "scraps" between them. Then children in arms gave vent to their feelings. People going out annoyed the others, who did not forget to say so; people at the bars would hear that a certain artist was on and would rush in to hear him. They were simple folk, and had not studied the decorum of the West-end theatre. An artist had to "get" his audience, and if he did not, his name disappeared from the top of the bill. He once tried to work four halls a night, but the strain broke him down on the second night. At Drury Lane the defendant used to come to his room to have his throat sprayed; and sometimes he got a glass of port.

The further hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Amery, Pakes, and Co; Messrs. J. B. and G. S. Beirnstein.

TRAIN WHICH RUNS ON AIR.



The "Levitated Railway" invented by M. Emile Bachelet (whose portrait is inset.)

MILLION SWEEPSTAKE.

AMAZING EVIDENCE AT PLYMOUTH.

Further details of the "John Bull Derby Sweepstake, 1914," were brought out before the Plymouth magistrates on May 8th, when the charge of conspiring to publish a lottery scheme brought against Henry William Houston, Wilfred Twyford Dixon, and Charles Henry Towler, of Birmingham, was resumed. Houston was further charged with aiding and abetting Towler, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Percy Pearce, who appeared for the Public Prosecutor, asked for a committal, and described the scheme as "gigantic, cleverely concocted, and energetically carried out, the sole effect of which, if attained, could only be regarded as a very serious swindle on the confiding British public."

£50,000 IN PRIZES OFFERED.

Tickets for the lottery, he said, were half-a-crown each, and prizes amounting to £50,000 were offered. It was said that the person drawing the first horse would receive £25,000, the drawer of the second horse £5,000, and so on. The tickets further stated that £5,000 would be devoted to such charities as the editor of "John Bull" might select. The whole thing was to be under the personal supervision of the editor of "John Bull," assisted by a committee. Counterfeils of tickets had to be sent to Smallman and Terry, Geneva.

Mr. Knight, of Leeds, had printed 1,200,000 books, each containing ten tickets. If all had been purchased the promoters would have received £1,500,000. Mr. Pearce did not suggest that the whole of the tickets found purchasers; if only 50 per cent. were sold the proceeds would be £750,000, but this was not all. Three other printers produced tickets. Eight tons of printed matter had been traced from these four printing establishments in connection with the lottery.

Mr. Bickle, who defended, interposing, said the number of tickets sold could not fairly be assessed; £50,000 was deposited in a bank as prizes, yet only £1,000 might be subscribed.

POSTING THE LETTERS.

Mr. Pearce, continuing, said in January last Houston, with a staff of eight or ten persons, including Dixon, Towler, and a man named Sam, was working on this printed matter at the Stock Hotel, Birmingham. A motor-car was loaded with bags of letters containing books of tickets, and they proceeded to put the letters in pillar-boxes in and around Birmingham. After this, literature was sent all over the country to be posted.

If the sweepstake, counsel contended, was legitimate and honest, why was all t' is trouble taken to conceal by whom the letters were posted? In two days 8cwt. of letters were posted at Plymouth. Police suspicions were aroused, and Towler was traced and interviewed by Detective-Sergeant Martin.

Towler asked, "How on earth did the Post Office people find out what was in the letters?" The detective suggested that perhaps one or two had ben opened.

Evidence was then given by various witnesses as to the posting of the letters and the receipt of the same. One of the men who received a book of tickets, John Harvey, town porter, said he returned the tickets endorsed "Try some other mug."

The hearing was then adjourned.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

RUTHLESS CHICAGO.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

THE NEW CITY AND THE OLD.

Within 30 miles of Chicago, writes a correspondent in "The Times," there lives today a lady who can remember how in her youth a journey into the town was always preceded by the ascent of a small eminence hard by her home to see whether there was any danger of Indians on the move. The Red Indian, *pur sang*, is about the only nation that has no representatives to be seen in the modern city. The little settlement has given place to miles upon miles of streets. Some surge with "hustling" masses of men, some flutter with flocks of women of an excessive smartness. Some are dreadful with the din of trains and tramcars and huge lorries, some hear no sound but the gentle whir of motor-cars, from the biggest that money can buy to the "ladies' show-cases," as they call the little glass boxes in which the wives of wealthy men drive themselves in the fine lake air. Some of Chicago's streets are seething with poverty and dirt; some lie wide and silent between mean little wooden houses, waiting for the mansions that the flood of wealth will inevitably carry to their margins. The wooden fort and the traders' shacks are gone; and though Chicago is not yet the equal of New York for architecture, there are buildings along the lake front that are beautiful as well as huge, buildings in many parts of the city that are worthy of what Chicago means to be.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

Contrast between to-day and only yesterday—that is the first of many violent contrasts which must strike the visitor to Chicago. It is a contrast that will disappear berore very long, for Chicago will be all new. With a characteristic blend of impulse and pertinacity, she has set about beautifying herself. The Chicago Plan Commission, "a body of 328 sound, hard-headed Chicago business men, drawn from all classes and reprsenting all interests," is even now transforming the city. When their work is done, the huge town (whose growth to three points of the compass there is no water, as at New York, no mountain, as at Montreal, to stop) will radiate from a grandiose "civic centre"; a vast boulevard will connect the north and south sides of the river; that dismal strip of waste land between the lake and Michigan-avenue—now all refuse and mud and scratch baseball—will have grown into a park, which, having swallowed the railway yards where the noisiest shunting engine in the world makes night hideous, will join the artificial parks that are to be built right out into the lake, and so link up with the matchless chain of parks that encircle the city. And then if Chicago is not the most beautiful and the best-arranged city in the world, she will go on rebuilding herself until she is. Her wealth is enormous, her determination is greater still, and her love of beauty is growing to match them.

WHERE EXTREMES MEET.

On all sides there are violent contrasts. If your hotel stands at a corner in Michigan-avenue your room may have windows in two walls. From one you will look over the lovely lake, where Chicago's famous yachts lie at ease in her harbour or skim the bright surface. All is gaiety, light, and peace. From the other window you will look over a hell of smoke and flame and monstrous forms of factories and warehouses. This usual contrast is one that Chicago may easily remove when she so wills. She has only to convey her power from a distance—a simple thing in that country of tremendous waters—and the chimneys and the smoke will go, and all the city will enjoy the clear air of the lakeside. That usual contrast, however, is but the outward and visible sign of a deeper-seated contrast that will not be so easy to smooth away. There is a profound antagonism in the very life of the city. She lives by commerce and manufacture; and she is on fire with ideals, ideals of brotherhood, beauty, freedom, health. On the one hand, Chicago is ruthless. Thousands of all but destitute immigrants come to her yearly from all parts of the world. She absorbs them, uses them up and is hungry for more. She must have "cheap human life," if she is to do her colossal work. Now Chicago is no more ruthless than any other great manufacturing city. Commercially she gets the most she can for the least she need pay—that is only business. But she does things on so huge a scale that they cannot escape attention. In a sense, all Chicago is like her own notorious meat-killing houses. Armour's is one of the "things to see"; it is also (especially on a day when the Jews are killing "kosher"), a thing to avoid seeing, by any means.

HUGE AND THOROUGH.

And yet Armour's is only doing very well what is being done in a thousand other places, perhaps not so well. But it is doing it on a huge scale. Everything in Chicago is done on a huge scale. She has the biggest "store" in the world—a shop with 12,000 employees and 50 lifts. She has a newspaper which is among the greatest (in two senses of the word) in the world. And into everything that she does Chicago throws herself with a youthful intensity and exaggeration. In her fascinating, terrible wheat-pit the visitor can just make his questions heard on a day that he is told is "some quiet"; and yet the stories of vast fortunes lost and gained are mainly mythical. A Chicago robber does not run through the pockets of the man he has sand-bagged; he takes clothes and all, and leaves his victim naked in the street. In some districts of the city a prudent man keeps the street door of his office locked, lest a "hold-up" should stroll in and rob the safe in broad daylight; and, though Chicago has recently made a clean sweep of its "red-lamp" district, it makes no pretences, as certain other cities do, about the existence of vice. And yet, in spite of all her feverish activity, and youthful, rather self-conscious candour, Chicago is not proportionately more vicious or criminal or brutal than other great towns.

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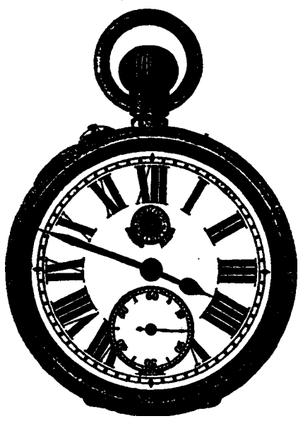

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RECORD AMERICAN TOUR.

HIS PLANS.

If any man in this kingdom has richly earned a six months' rest, it is Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, who, with Lady Robertson (and, incidentally, Paderewski, Caruso, and Toscanini—piano, voice, and baton) returned from New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, on May 11, says the "Daily News."

It was the close of his eighth tour of the United States, during which he played regularly eight times a week. He has come back with the record takings of well over £100,000, in a season, too, disastrous for practically every American manager.

According to his present plans, "F.R.," as the profession affectionately call him, is going to spend most of the summer in a cottage he has taken near Sandgate, and in September or October he will return to complete his farewell American tour in the Far West, starting at Detroit, playing a month in Chicago, then leaving the Middle West, touring the Pacific Slope, striking Vancouver (which was nothing but a forest when he first visited the Coast), and coming East via Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Winnipeg, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

GOOD-BYE IN THE PROVINCES.

Then the English provinces will want to bid him good-bye; and in the autumn of 1915 the temptation to gratify his admirers and fulfil promises made long ago will prove too much for him.

"I hope," said Sir Johnston to a "Daily News" representative in his beautiful retreat at Bushey Heath, "something will soon be done to make the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre a reality. I don't think it is generally known that after my London farewell at Drury Lane I suggested that instead of acquiring a fresh site and building a new theatre, we should purchase Drury Lane, without exception the most beautiful and wonderful theatre I have ever played in.

"It would be absolutely ideal for the purpose. As I was able to show the committee, the house holds upwards of £600. And what a stage for Shakespeare! Even America has no stage like it. All the big theatres in London, except Sir Herbert Tree's are filled with sing-song plays. But there were difficulties in the way, and the idea cannot be realised. It is a thousand pities. To build and endow a theatre will cost pretty well a million sterling, and I am afraid we don't possess men who will make great sacrifices for art.

"If only the fortunes that are spent on racehorses were at our disposal, and if only some of our public men would follow the example of our generous-hearted friends the Americans! Look, for example, what Col. Higginson did in Boston a generation ago. He sank a fortune in founding an orchestra. His example has been so imitated that cities like Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and even San Francisco all enjoy symphony orchestras which will challenge comparison with the best reputed orchestras of Europe."

CHARMING AMERICANS.

"F. R." fell to discussing Americans. He cannot praise their patience, their kindness, their hospitality, and their love for the classic drama enough.

"Every city," he says, "has its charming people, its cultured folk interested in science, literature, and art, and there is no difficulty about finding them."

Then "F. R." referred to the "hit" Cyril Maude had made with "Grumpy" in New York. He was surprised to hear "Grumpy" was being played at the New to-morrow night. "Well," he said. "I think the fact that Cyril Maude produced a British play in New York before it had been tried anywhere in England, and made a tremendous success of it, is a feat which I do not think any actor-manager has ever paralleled"—a graceful compliment to a brother actor, and just like Forbes Robertson.

SUCCESS OF SHAW.

He said Shaw would be delighted had he seen the immense houses "Caesar and Cleopatra" drew. Then he fell to expressing his intense admiration for Lincoln. He had been engrossed in his latest "life," and also in the new Macready volumes.

Talking of his retirement, he pointed out that he was retiring at an age two years later than Macready. He wants to spend the rest of his life with his wife and children, reverting to his old hobby of painting It ought not, however, to be impossible to induce him to get to work on his "Memoirs."

When asked what were the plans of Miss Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes Robertson), he said a play was being written for her.

BISHOP'S UNOFFICIAL BET.

Lord Parmoor presided over a meeting in support of the Bishop of London's Fund, at Grosvenor House, W. on May 12.

The Bishop of London said nothing would do a greater harm throughout the world than for the heart of the Empire to become pagan. He would say frankly that but for this fund half of London would have become pagan. Churches did not slip down from Heaven, and if it had not been for the fund half a million of people would be Churchless. They had recently consecrated the fifth church this year, and they were now building on an average five churches every year. At a great banquet given in his honour in New York, the Bishop said, he made an unofficial wager—it would not have done for a bishop to make a bet—(laughter) —that he would make London a better, purer, nobler place before they could transform New York. There was now a sort of friendly rivalry between the two nations as to which could make the finest town in the world. "And you don't want to see me beaten and disgraced and ashamed to go to New York again," remarked the Bishop, amidst encouraging cheers.

STATE AND MOTHERHOOD.

A PUBLIC SYSTEM OF CARE DEMANDED.

An enormous amount of ground was covered by the Conference on the problems of maternity and infancy held on May 14 in London by the National Committee for the Prevention of Destitution, says the "Manchester Guardian." Mrs. Sidney Webb, presiding, said that the Bishop of Birmingham, who was to have occupied the chair, was unable to be present owing to a breakdown.

Speaking on the "Nurture of the Race," Dr. C. Saleeby argued that, notwithstanding the importance which attached to heredity and its facts, the importance of nurture, and, above all, early nurture did not in any way diminish, but increased, in view of certain recent discoveries. Referring to Mr. C. Arthur Pearson's efforts to obtain funds on behalf of the National Institution of the Blind, Dr. Saleeby said that a very large amount of the blindness in this country was caused through the neglect of children's eyes. A weak solution of silver nitrate applied to the baby's eyes would prevent an enormous amount.

"The National Care of Maternity" was dealt with by Miss Margaret Bondfield (Women's Co-operative Guild), who said the proposal of the Guild was to link up the State with the home and the municipality in a health service which should secure that all maternity and infant care should be organised under one authority. A progressive and enlightened Government department was needed—a Ministry of Health—(cheers),—which would take over the duties and powers of the Health Insurance Commission and of the public health side of the Local Government Board. It would do away with the waste and overlapping that existed at present, and with unfruitful expenditure. In such a Ministry there should be a special department to deal with maternity and infant life, with a woman at the head, staffed by women, and served by a number of qualified women inspectors. (Hear, hear.)

A resolution was carried urging the Government to transfer the whole provision for maternity from the approved societies to the local public health authorities, to extend adequate maternity and pregnancy benefit to all mothers under the £160 income limit, and to encourage by grants in aid the establishment of an efficient service of maternity centres, hospitals, and midwives by local health authorities throughout the kingdom. Dr. Marian Phillips urged very strongly that the administration of maternity and pregnancy benefit should be transferred from the approved societies to the insurance committees, but not put into the hands of health authorities, but the meeting was almost entirely unanimous in supporting the resolution.

BABY CLINICS.

Mrs. Leslie Mackenzie read a paper very powerful in its record of school child disease and suffering, emphasising the urgent need for the medical treatment of children before school age.

The afternoon discussion on the desirability of establishing baby clinics (dealt with by Dr. Ethel Bentham) was stimulated by an extremely interesting paper on the city of Bradford clinic, which was read by Dr. Helen Campbell, its superintendent. This clinic treats children under two years of age, and has a weekly attendance of 500. It concentrates on the question of nutrition. Each baby is under the systematic care of a physician, who has a thorough knowledge of the child's life history and home. There is specialised equipment for the treatment of infantile disease. Nutritional cases are treated over the necessary prolonged period. The mother is instructed, and special food provided when required.

Resolutions were carried calling upon local authorities to make provision for the health of children under school age, and on the Government to provide adequate grants in aid, and a whole series of resolutions was passed concerning necessary reforms in Poor Law administration affecting maternity and childhood.

BLIND GIRL WHO SAW.

PROFESSOR'S ACCOUNT OF HER CURE BY HYPNOTISM.

How a child blind from birth until nine years of age recovered her sight was narrated on May 13 by Professor Alexander Erskine in a lecture before the Cosmos Society in London on "The Mystery of the Sub-conscious Mind and its connection with Therapeutics" says the "Daily Mail."

"When the child, Gertrude Yates living at Nunhead, was brought to me last year," said Professor Erskine, "I did not think I could cure her, but I determined to make an attempt. She was put to sleep with very little trouble, and when she was in this hypnotic state I told her she was no longer blind. I then woke her, and she proved that she was really seeing, and not simply thinking that she saw, by picking up a number of scraps of paper which I had torn up and scattered about the room."

Professor Erskine explained the case as being one of functional blindness, in which there was no destruction of eye tissue, but only a lack of power of using the eye mechanism. By suggesting to the child's subconscious mind when in the state of hypnotism that she should use her eyes in the normal manner her sight returned.

"If the nerve or other tissues of the eye had been destroyed by disease," Professor Erskine added, "no cure would have been possible."

Another case of functional blindness mentioned by Professor Erskine was that of a young woman of twenty-one who ten years ago was struck in the head and rendered unconscious. From the time of the accident until last June, when she underwent a course of hypnotic treatment, she was totally blind in the left eye. A complete recovery of sight followed the hypnotic treatment.

NATIVE EVICTIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

CALLOUS ENFORCEMENT OF RIGHTS.

The "Christian Express" of South Africa call attention to the oppressive conditions from which many Natives in the Transvaal are suffering conditions which in their present acute form have been accentuated since the introduction of the Native Land Act. Says the paper:—Under the Kruger regime much land occupied by Natives was "given" or sold by the Republican Government to European farmers, often absentee, in entire disregard of the rights of the Native occupants. These latter were as little taken into account as the buck which might be on the farms. The new owners sooner or later asserted their rights, and the Natives became mere tenants-at-will. At any time they might be ordered to quit, and to leave their houses, and, where such existed, their church and school buildings. In this respect the Land Act theoretically has introduced no change, except that heretofore Native tenants when required to leave one farm were free to hire land elsewhere, which under the Act they can no longer do. Practically, however, the precarious tenure, the capricious removal, the loss of buildings, and the reduction to a state of vagabondage, which have long been the occasional experience of the Natives have, since the passing of the Act, become their frequent experience. Farmers have taken the occasion of the introduction of the Land Act to enforce their rights. They have terminated the rent-paying agreements with their former Native tenants, and, knowing that these are precluded from making new agreements for the hire of land, have either ejected them or, as the condition of their being allowed to remain have demanded from them three months' unpaid service per annum. The Act has thus been the indirect occasion of the reducton of a free people to a condition of service not far removed from serfdom.

But it is to the harsh conditions under which these changes are being made that we direct special attention. In one instance that has recently come to our notice, a chief and his people have been living on land on which they and their fathers have dwelt for eight generations. This "farm" recently was purchased by a farmer resident in another Province who decided to terminate rent-paying conditions previously in existence between the former owner and the Natives, and to substitute labour conditions under which even the chief, and old man, has been required to give service. The people were called on to quit their houses, which are square buildings of bricks and timber and thatched. Most of the people are Christians and had erected a good building which they used for church and school purposes. In connection with this, the new owner gave less than one month's notice in the following terms: "This is to notify you that I can let you have the schoolbuilding no longer. I bought the farm and wish to receive same at the end of your school quarter."

In another instance, from the Northern Transvaal, the Natives have been given only three months to leave the place occupied by them and their fathers for generations. They have to abandon their houses with their beams, doors and thatch, and their school-room.

These are typical instances exemplifying the hardship and the callous enforcement of "rights" which is going on. The Native Affairs Department, when appealed to, indicated that, in such cases, Natives may have to abandon a claim which it might be advisable for them seek legal assistance to enforce. Few Natives in such circumstances would go to law, knowing full well that the expenses of such suits would consume most, or all, of any compensation that might be awarded to them.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS.

STRIKING EVIDENCE AT ROYAL COMMISSION.

Lord Loreburn presided at the sitting of the Royal Commission on Railways on May 8th.

Mr. Emil Davies, Chairman of the Railway Nationalisation Society, giving evidence spoke of the advantages which the society contended would accrue from a State owned Railway system in this coutry. Dealing first with the question of fares, he said that a national system would lead to uniformity of charges. In every European country where the railways were worked by the State there was one uniform charge over the whole system. In the United Kingdom there was no uniformity, and all that could be stated in advance with certainty on any railway journey was that the third-class single fare would not exceed 1d. per mile.

Speaking with reference to the question of season tickets, Mr. Davies remarked that several countries issued tickets available over the whole national system, the cost of which was less than that of a season ticket between Manchester and London. With a national system, too, he observed workmen's tickets, instead of being issued between certain selected points, would, like season tickets, be issued between any two points on the national system according to a fixed tariff.

"The ordinary fares on the State railways of Europe are very much lower, in some cases over 50 per cent., than those charged by the British railway companies," Mr. Davies declared.

Asked by Mr. Balfour whether he thought the State should take over docks, harbours hotels, and all the things that at present belonged to railways, Mr. Davies replied that the State should take them over as a going concern, but should not run them. He suggested that the docks should be given over to local boards or other authorities appointed for the purpose.

Replying to a member of the Commission, Mr. Davies said he estimated that to nationalise the railways of the country at 20 years' purchase it would be necessary to issue Three and a Quarter per cent. stock of the value of £973,000,000. That would mean that the State would issue stock bearing interest of £32,000,000 a year and acquire property bringing in a profit of £52,000,000 a year.

Mr. Davies added that it was estimated that National control of railways would result in a saving of £10,000,000 in working expenses, as there was such tremendous waste going on now.

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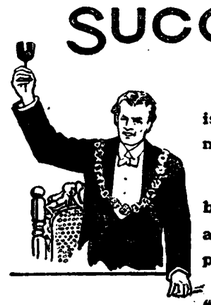

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MR. BALFOUR ON POETRY.

POPE AND DRYDEN'S LEGACY.

Mr. Balfour on May 8 delivered his address as president of the English Association at Bedford College, Regent's Park. His subject was the comparative value of prose and verse as the vehicle of didactic argument. Basing his comments largely on the works of Pope and Dryden, he arrived at the conclusion that the man who argues in prose is forgotten, while the man who argues in verse, if he has sufficient genius, is remembered, says "The Times." Mr. Balfour, who was loudly applauded, said:—

My subject this evening was suggested to me by reading the other day the posthumous work of a scholar too soon taken from among us, the late Professor Verrall, who left behind him lectures on Dryden well worth the study of every man of this society and of every man and woman interested in English and English literature. One of these lectures was on the religious poetry of Dryden, and one of the religious poems of Dryden dealt with "The Hind and the Panther," a poetical party pamphlet, written at a time when politics and religion were inextricably mixed up, and at a moment when James II. was engaged in a struggle in which the controversies between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism filled an important and, indeed, an overwhelming part. Dryden, who had recently become a convert to Roman Catholicism, set to work to plunge into the strife, and wrote as an occasional piece a work which has excited the admiration, I do not say of the general reader, for that never could be, but of the students of our literature ever since.

Lord Macaulay speaks of if it in his history in terms of praise, which, I think, are extravagant, but which, yet, I do not feel far exceed the truth. Lord Macaulay on such subjects knew what he was talking about. He says that there are in this poem passages more pathetic and magnificent, of greater ductility in the use of language, of more pleasing and various music than in any other of John Dryden's work. Everybody who will take the trouble to get over the preliminary obstacles of reading a book upon a theological controversy, antiquated at that, and embodied in a fable of the most preposterous absurdity, will come to the conclusion that, in spite of these extraordinary defects, and although Dryden, in dealing with theological subjects, was barely capable of treating religion religiously, there are magnificent passages, marvellous pieces of argumentative skill in which what Lord Macalay called the ductility of the language is used to its utmost possible extent, and in which the poet has shown an amazing mastery in dealing with subjects that more properly belonged to the divine and the theologian in a manner that was the wonder of his contemporaries and has been a wonder ever since.

VERSE AS A VEHICLE.

Why did John Dryden choose verse as a vehicle for what was nothing more than an occasional argument addressed to the public at a moment of great political crisis? Lord Macaulay asks himself the question, and answers it, I think, erroneously. Dryden was an admirable prose writer, and nobody admired his prose more enthusiastically or unreservedly than Lord Macaulay himself. It was not, therefore, that he could not manipulate the weapon in prose. Lord Macalay assumed that it was because, having nothing to say, no skill in writing would enable him to say it. (Laughter.) Clearly Dryden had quite enough to say. It is perfectly true that he was not a learned theologian, but he had quite enough mastery of the points then in debate to use his inimitable prose, as he tried to use his inimitable poetry, to prove the case in favour of the side he had embraced.

Why, then, did he use poetry? We may ask ourselves, why does anybody use poetry? (Laughter.) It is a question which sounds extremely absurd, but is not so easy to answer as some of you might believe. It is clearly much more difficult to use verse than to use prose. But the answer is easy enough up to a certain point. Verse gives, for example, an unaccountable pleasure which we get from melody. Nobody has ever explained why melody in music pleases us, does more than please us, moves us. Beyond that there is always a great satisfaction in seeing a difficult thing admirably done, and the ductility of language, as Lord Macaulay said, brought out in its highest possible perfection must be a source of gratification to everybody who really understands one of the pleasures, and not one of the least, which literature is capable of giving to us. In addition there is a third thing. Poetry permits, justifies, even encourages the use of ornament and decoration, enrichment, in fact, which would be out of place, out of taste, altogether superfluous, and indeed injurious in prose. If you look at the poets who have tried to do what Dryden tried to do, to embody severe reasoning in poetry, you will find that they always have enriched the argument by matter more or less relevant, but always delightful.

THE ENRICHMENT OF POETRY.

It is rather interesting to consider the way in which argumentative poets deal with this great problem of enrichment. *Dryden* in the poem to which I have referred very seldom deliberately goes out of his way to introduce a fine passage. There are very fine passages, but they seem always brought out naturally by the course of the poet's reflections, and, though I have no pretensions whatever to classical scholarship, I understand that a greater poet than Dryden, Lucretius, in the same way brought in his great decorative effects and his splendid passages as an integral and living part of the argument. On the other hand, Pope, in the "Essay on Man," which is the greatest effort in our language at reasoned poetry, brings in his great purple passages rather artificially. Look at the rather famous purple passage which begins—

"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind"—

You smile, and naturally; it has been worn to threads, but it is a very remarkable effort at rhetorical poetry. If you observe the way it has been introduced you see that Pope is much more interested in this admirable picture than with the argument which it is intended to illustrate. I do not say that as criticism of Pope. If it is criticism of Pope's "Essay on Man," it is criticism of all Pope; for it is never the thread which interests us in Pope—it is the pearls which are strung upon the thread. If you read, for example, the moral essay which deals with the character of men you neither know nor care what the theory is which Pope professes to be endeavouring to prove. What you are interested in are such things as the character of the Duke of Wharton, and other inimitable passages of that great rhetorical poem. In the same way, if you read the companion moral character of woman you are not in the least interested in Pope's opinion that most women have no moral character at all. (Laughter.) You do not take enough interest in that to think if it is pure nonsense or not. (Laughter.) What you are interested in is his character of the famous Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, which is one of the gems of that poem.

In another more or less argumentative poem there occurs a simile which Dr. Johnson declared to be the best in the English language—very high praise from a very great critic. It is the passage in which the poet, having explained that in our early youth we think the field of learning may be easily conquered, and that as we get on in life we see the difficulties increase before us, he then introduces the famous simile which ends with the line—

"Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise!"

I venture to differ with diffidence from Dr. Johnson because it seems to me that the argument which Pope illustrated was not interesting to him in the least. What he cared for was not the thing which had to be illustrated, but the illustration which applied to the thing, and that illustration was indeed admirable.

THE POWER OF COMPRESSION.

There is another attribute of poetry which is relevant to arguing in verse, and that is the power of compression, the power-producing intensity which poetry possesses in a degree far exceeding prose in its ordinary and most appropriate use. I do not think we always quite grasp how widely spread through all literature is this quality of intensity, how much it stands for, and by how many means men of letters try to attain it. We are apt to talk as if the same meaning that had been put into a compressed form could be expanded and explained and drawn out at unlimited length, and then you would have the same meaning in two shapes. But that is inaccurate. More dilution alters quality, and commonly destroys its highest qualities. You come upon a line or couplet in a poem which for some reason seems obscure. You read a long note about it, and the note explains what the poet meant. (Laughter.) It does not give you what the poet said. It does not give you the meaning of the poet. And poetry does permit of this increase of intensity and concentration in a way which prose does not admit of. That is one of the reasons why poetry is a vehicle of things which cannot be said in prose.

The simplest of all methods by which this sort of intensity is reached is what I may call telegraphic concentration. That kind of concentration is possible in poetry in a manner which would not be tolerated in prose. And poets have used it and abused it. There are passages in the "Essay on Man" most obscure because the poet has used almost the telegraphic system. He has left out too much. A much greater man, and in some respects a much greater poet than Dryden, was a still greater sinner in that respect, I mean Robert Browning. Half the difficulties which every reader who tells the truth finds in Browning come from the fact that he so recklessly and unscrupulously used this telegraphic method of concentration. Nevertheless, when not carried to excess I do think that this power of compressing argument is an asset to those poets who are bold enough to try argument in verse. No prose writer would dare to use it. He is rightly expected to explain his argument to a point which is immediately intelligible to any ordinarily instructed readers. And to that extent the poet has an advantage over him.

PARADOX AND EPIGRAM.

But there are other methods by which prose, no doubt, can do something towards getting this tension, this intensity. Paradox is such a method. What is the advantage of paradox? Why do some people use it, and why do some people abuse it? Because it is a method in which a whole argument can be forcibly compressed until it seems to have, and often has, a significance which it would not have if it was expanded to its full length. You find admirable instances of the use of paradox and perhaps, some instances of its abuse in Mr. Chesterton's ingenious and suggestive writings (Laughter.) And most instructive they are It is also the same with epigram—such epigram as Pope constantly produced in *single lines which from the very perfection* of their form have passed current in every country and every clime where the English *language is spoken.*

You must not suppose that I am suggesting that the essence of all good style is this concentration. You have only to consider a *novelist like Richardson to see that the contrary* may occasionally be true. From what *I have read of him I should say his effects* were deliberately produced by never concentrating on anything. (Laughter.) Yet those cases are rare. Consider a writer who *certainly never indulges in paradox and is* deliberately sparing of epigram—Jane Austen. She had a style which did produce this concentration. *I believe she said of* herself that her effects were produced by innumerable minute touches. But each touch was concentrated—that is the point. Now that which can be done in prose by these expedients is also done, and to a far greater *extent, in poetry. And I would suggest* that there is a distinction to be drawn between two methods by which poets of different schools have attained this concentrated tension. Stock instances are the best. We all know the last four lines of Keats's famous sonnet on Chapman's Homer:—

"Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak in Darien."

Those are four lines in which there is no appearance of effort, in which the melody, exquisite as it is, is not forced upon your notice, and yet, to my thinking, there is in them a concentrated picture which, if you were set down to write it out in prose, would take a page, and then would have no resemblance to the original. I want to contrast that form of concentration with the sort of compression so admirably secured by quite different methods by the rhetorical poets who wrote in the century that followed the Restoration. Their concentration was in the nature of an epigrammatic summing up. The concentration had, as it were, definite and clear limits. There was nothing of this vague suggestion of this doubtful outline. It was strong, it was vigorouus, but it had nothing of those special qualities commonly associated with the highest poetry. This sort of intensity was attained by methods quite different from those in use in the great age before the Reformation, or those which were used subsequently in the 19th century. And the difference, I think, very largely lies in the distinction which I have been endeavouring to draw. These writers got their emotional tension by means of suggestions at the centre of burning force, but shading away into associations which it is scarcely possible for the reader to grasp. That was not aimed at by Dryden or Pope. Do not let us, therefore, despise them. Let us draw the distinction as carefully as we can, and then make up our minds to enjoy both.

IMPERISHABLE POETRY.

You will ask me whether I draw any moral from all that I have been saying. Have I been speaking in favour of using verse as a vehicle for argument, or have I been speaking against it? Well, I really hardly know myself. (Laughter.) I think on paper you might make out a very good case for these examples for using verse as a vehicle for argument. Dryden's poem is remembered and praised by men who no more think of reading his learned antagonists than of burrowing in some long-forgotten broadsheet. And how about the "Essay on Man"? You will see it sneered at for the weakness of its argument. You will be told that it is a poor re-hash of Bolingbroke, who in his turn was a poor re-hash of Leibnitz. That is all very well, but Pope's poem is not only now read with pleasure, but whenever English literature is studied not only do its couplets ring in our ears and individual lines adorn our perorations, but two generations after the poem appeared its philosophy was praised by Dugald Stewart (no mean philosopher) in terms, I think, of preposterous laudation, but, I think, evident sincerity; and I believe it to be also true—I have it on Mark Pattison's authority—that the "Essay on Man" was the favourite poem of Kant.

Those facts are undeniable. The man who argues in prose is forgotten, however great be his talents or qualifications; the man who argues in verse, if he has sufficient genius, is remembered. There is nothing which grows old more quickly than controversy, and when these old controversies are put in a poem they really are mummies, of which the poem is the aromatic spice, which preserves them from decay. The poem does not keep the arguments alive. The poem keeps itself alive, and the arguments have to go with it like (to repeat the old simile) the fly in amber. Nobody cares, I think, now for the particular form of presentation which Dryden adopted in 1687 Nobody much cares for the form which Pope chose to adopt for his argument in 1732. What they do care for is the medium in which these arguments were conveyed. It is this which kept the arguments alive. Therefore on the whole I would suggest if any gentleman or lady has an argument to present to the public he should present it in prose rather than in verse. (Laughter.)

I can, indeed, imagine a subject that a poet whose combination would not be open to the criticism I have been making. I can just imagine that there might be subjects which from their difficulty and their vastness could only be treated by that allusive form of concentration which I described as truly poetical; and I can imagine that there might arise a poet with a breadth of view, a strength of imagination, a power of grasp, who would so fuse the matter of his argument into the form and substance of his poetry, and who found the subject so impossible to treat except poetically, that mankind would for all time be obliged to take the argument and the poem together and never try to divorce them. But such a combination has never yet occurred. It might just have been possible that some themes that Browning treated, had Browning had all his qualities and some others which he lacked, would, with such a poet have produced the kind of combination of which I speak. But, as Johnson said, we might wait a thousand years before we got another versifier so skilful as Pope, so I say that such a combination as that which I have suggested is but a dream; and that this society, if it lives to celebrate the fame of such an argumentative poet of such a reasoner in verse, will have reached a dignity of age and a maturity or reputation which I am sure it will have deserved and which *can only occur long after those who* founded it are long gathered into oblivion.

Mr. Balfour presided in the evening at the annual dinner of the association held at the Cafe Monico.

The American Ambassador, in proposing the toast of "The Association," suggested that a young man of 21 who wanted to write should write a narrative of his own *life or any other subject. Let him write* a thousand words every day.

THE DINNER.

Mr. Balfour, in responding, said that he gathered that one of the objects of the *Association was that on which the Amer*ican Ambasador had dwelt. He did not commit himself to the details of the proposal. (Laughter.) He could not help feeling that there would be a plethora of autobiography (laughter) if every student of his mother tongue was compelled as part of his education to give a narrative of his life, and he was not sure whether even *patriotism, whether American or British,* would not sink under the load if detailed histories of the communities to which they belonged were written by all the students of our language. But the object was not only a great one but a neglected one. It was a common belief that every French boy was carefully grounded not merely in the grammar but the composition of his mother tongue, and that might be the reason that average French prose appeared to the envious eye of the foreigner to be of a higher level than the average English prose. A past President of that Association asserted that that was true, and said that French was an easier language to write. All he knew was that English was abominably difficult. (Laughter.)

THE CULT OF LITTLE DOGS.

AN IRRESISTIBLE APPEAL.

There is a certain melancholy attaching to shows of toy dogs, writes a correspondent in "The Times". Not that toy dogs are themselves melancholy—indeed it is their sprightly unconsciousness of their degeneracy that most confounds the moralist—but that they suggest melancholy reflections. The Englishman, perhaps alone among the peoples of the world, understands fully the great soul of the dog; he feels his own kinship with it—as he did in former days with that of the fighting cock; and he has accepted with pride the bull-dog as the type of his national qualities. It is not, then, without misgiving, that he watches the process of minimizing the dog, or a large proportion of him, in an eager competition to crib, cabin, and confine the great soul in the smallest possible body, until, in place of the dignified friend and ally of man, there will be left nothing but at worst a pampered toy; at best, a pathetic creature, all eyes and nerves, whose insurgent soul frets the puny body to decay.

A PROCESS OF MINIMIZATION.

Where will the process end? Already we have held up to the admiration of the world a Pomeranian puppy which, at the age of three months, can be comfortably bestowed in a tumbler, over the edge of which his picture shows him looking, with shy eyes and apprehensively, at the disproportionate scheme of things. Presently, may be, we shall have a childhood's dream realized and really see the little dog of the fairy-story who was hidden by art magic in a walnut and, when the shell was cracked, leapt forth barking and wagging his tail to the delight of all the noble company. A canine pet so small would certainly have, even from the male point of view, compensating advantages. For years past, owing to the multitudinous presence of small dogs, walking in the public parks has been a feat comparable to a sword-dance—more difficult indeed, for in a sword-dance the swords are at least stationary, which little dogs are not. With the coming of the minimized dog this peril also would be minimized, for he would not need to be exercised to the public danger in the parks. His bark would be as the note of the cicala, his bite negligible, and a square yard of turf would be all the play-ground he would require. It is possible to see in this connexion wonderful opportunities for extravagance opening up for the luxurious, for no expensive *caniculus* would be complete without his own miniature Japanese landscape garden in which to gambol.

A FUNDAMENTAL SEX DIFFERENCE.

This question of the small dog is of wider and more permanent import than might at first sight be gathered. It will be noted that the owners of the prize-winners at toy dog shows are overwhelmingly women. Toy dogs are not, to speak generally, favoured of men, save perhaps men of the type of Henri III. of France. They are, in fact, the symbol of fundamental sex difference, if not sex-antagonism. Men are apt to resent the existence of these pampered pets, on whom are too often lavished terms of endearment which they think should properly be reserved for themselves. For women they are often the excuse for the lavish display of a material instinct otherwise starved, the toy dog becoming for the grown woman what the doll is for the little girl. There is excuse enough for this in the irresistible appeal of puppydom; and, whether an excuse for it be needed or no, it is a proclivity consecrated by a venerable tradition. Chaucer's Prioress Eglantyne, who was "charitable and so pious," illustrates this instinct and the antagonism it evoked:—

Of small hounds had she, that she fedde,
With rosted flesh, or milk and wastel-bred.
But sore weep she if oon of hem were deed,
Or if men smoot it with a yerde smerte.

It may be doubted, indeed, whether in any age, since dogs small enough to sit in laps were evolved, this tendency of women to make nurslings of them did not show itself. It may be doubtful also whether at any time men looked upon these nurslings with a favourable eye. There is evidence, too, that very early women themselves were occasionally ashamed of this particular weakness of their sex; for indeed to spoil a dog through excess of sentiment is only less cruel than to spoil a child. Thus it is recorded of the Lady Eva, wife of William Crispin I., who became a nun in the great Abbey of Bec, that after her death she appeared in a dream to her brother Rodulphus and told him that she had been assigned 60 years of penance in Purgatory because I loved little dogs and other things of the sort, which men think nothing of, and beyond measure delighted in them; wherefore I received such a penance.

This is a tale which, coming from so authoritative a source, pious ladies of the present age might well take to heart. Let them beware how, flouting the criticism of their male acquaintance, they set their affections on toy spaniels, pigmy "poms," griffons, Japanese and Pekingese. Or is the vision of the Lady Eva not authentic—the malicious invention of a mere man, and a *monk at that?*

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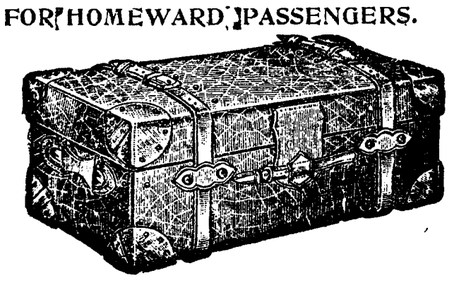

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